# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2263. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Interesting Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

**Military Possession of Sonora and Chihuahua—Presents to Consuls—Commodore Stewart to be Restored—The English and Montgomery Affair—A Mysterious Association, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Secretary of War has not furnished to the Military Committee his reply to the call for estimates for holding military possession of Sonora and Chihuahua.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House will report a resolution authorizing Consuls to receive presents from foreign Governments.

The President i as determined to send Commodore STEWART's name to the Senate for restoration to the Active Service list.

Secretary CASS has written a letter in which he says that the Government took energetic steps for the release of AUBRY, recently imprisoned at Guaymas.

Impartial friends of both Messrs. ENGLISH and MONTGOMERY disapprove the published accounts of the recent collision between these parties, which make MONTGOMERY the aggressor.

Judge WAYROUS denies any intention to resign. He will start for TEXAS immediately, to hold Court at Galveston, on the first Monday in January.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Official advices received from Hamburg state that the proprietors of the steamers between Lubec and St. Petersburg have made arrangements with those running between Hamburg and New-York by which they propose to establish, at low rates of freight, a direct system of transportation from New-York to St. Petersburg *vid* Hamburg and Lubec. The facilities now combining will enable them to forward goods from New-York to St. Petersburg every fortnight during the season that navigation is open, and the transit will consume only three weeks of time. It is also stated that the arrival at Hamburg of the schooner *Harvest*, from Sandusky City, occasioned much surprise and gratification, and that her cargo of valuable forest woods brought fair prices at auction.

The Association called the Mexican and Central American Colonization Association is said to be widely ramified throughout the country, comprising already two thousand names, and including many persons of influence and wealth. It is reported that General BENNINGER has been selected to carry out their operations, or at least that an offer to that effect has been made to him.

The statement from the agent of the Associated Press transmitted on Saturday, relative to the difficulty between Messrs. ENGLISH and MONTGOMERY, was derived from persons professing knowledge of the facts, but in the *Intelligencer* of this morning three others give a different version of the affair, placing Mr. ENGLISH wholly in the wrong. The entire matter will be investigated before the Criminal Court.

### Federal Politics.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED—NEW-YORK POLITICS—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

That must have been a comical scene which occurred at the White House to-day, between the President and the wise men of Tammany who came hither to ask the head of Collector SCHELL. But, after all, it suggests reflections of a more painful and serious character. Many of Mr. BUCHANAN's best friends mourn the fatal error into which he has fallen, of devoting the greater portion of his time and strength to the distribution of patronage, the division of spoils, and the adjustment of petty squabbles over each which are constantly occurring. Scarce a day passes that we do not hear of some case of this sort engaging the President's efforts, involving interests of no possible importance to the public at large, and which would hardly have character enough to stand in the old Marine Court in its palmiest days. Indeed, the Executive exhausts his time and patience in these miserable trifles, becomes childishly petulant as his physical endurance begins to yield, and then, not unfrequently, when gentlemen approach him upon matters of real importance, treats them with discourtesy if not positive rudeness. Those who doubt this picture, or think it overdrawn, will find ready cure for their incredulity upon application to any candid man who is a competent witness from personal experience.

Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, is a wag. He it was, you remember, who led off on the first day of the session, with a proposition for modification of the tariff, and the adoption of specific duties, quite in accordance with the President's vie ws. He has evidently, in various ways, taken the place of J. GLANCY JONES in the House, but whether he will be as faithful to the White House Chief remains to be seen. His will is good—*as vide* his effort of to-day, to help the President through a tight place. The bill providing pensions for the soldiers of 1812 was before the House, when Mr. DEWART moved an amendment allowing a pension of ninety-six dollars per annum *to the wounded in the Pennsylvania-Kansas campaigns of 1856*, remarking that the President could not possibly provide diplomatically for *all* the cripples, and that some such measure as this amendment was essential to avoid Executive bankruptcy. Unfortunately the amendment was considered out of order.

I am credibly informed that Mr. BUCHANAN has taken initiatory steps for the erection of a political hospital in New-York, as the only practicable method of securing the necessary attendance to the large number of *desperately* killed or wounded in your State. The Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR—than whom no man fought more gallantly—it is said will be offered the best cot in the "sick ward"—that is to say, the Naval office, as soon as BIRDSALL shall have been "discharged cured." Surgeon SICKLES and his able corps of assistants, are understood to have already declared that TAYLOR's case requires careful treatment, and that he *must* have the position aforesaid. The patient's unimpeachable character, and generous personal traits, certainly entitle him to distinguished consideration if he is to go into the new establishment at all.

The Hon. Mr. SEARING will be satisfied with a conductorship on the New-York Central Railroad, which can readily be obtained for him, through the influence of his esteemed friends, ERASTUS CORNING and DEAN RICHMOND. Besides, his great experience in railroading gives him additional claims to this promotion.

The Hon. General WARD is understood to be an applicant for the Superintendency of the New-York Assay Office *vice* Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who has had the place some five years, and, therefore, according to Mr. BUCHANAN's doctrine, must retire in favor of some cripple or another soon. If he takes measures to satisfy the present Superintendent that he is "fit to handle bullion," it is supposed that that gentleman will make not the slightest objection to rotation in friend WARD's interest.

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING's case is difficult to treat. It is doubtful whether there is a vacant room in the new hospital ample enough for his dimensions. He, probably, will have to content himself with a reversionary interest in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, when we get Mr. COBB overboard.

Mr. HATCH, of Buffalo, must also be brought in. True, he is used to rough winds and occasional cutting storms up on the Lake shore, but in the present delicate state of his health it will not do to leave him out in the cold. He ascribes his malady, I believe, to the double dose of blue mass—the Lecompton iniquity and the English bill—which he was compelled to swallow during last session. Either one of these, taken alone, he is sure he could have stood; indeed, he thinks the single dose would have been of material benefit to his political constitution. But the effects of the mixture were most disastrous, nauseating the whole Buffalo country, and involving himself in serious misfortune. A change of climate is indispensable to his recovery, and we must get him a good Land Office or fat Indian Agency in Kansas. The only objection to the locality, which occurs to me, is that it would incidentally involve very low diet—a treatment neither consistent with our friend's correct taste, nor necessary to his recovery. He might get over this difficulty, however, by taking POZZUTSI and his *cuisine* along.

The Hon. Mr. RUSSELL can be accommodated with a secret Inspectorship of Customs, to be provided by his friend SCHELL. It would be convenient, on all hands, if the Collector could assign him to duty at Saugerties, in Ulster County. Thus, I believe, we have provided satisfactorily for all the wounded in BUCHANAN's New-York regiment,—that is to say, all the officers. The privates who have suffered in the campaign are so numerous that we must necessarily leave them to individual charity, trusting that their sorrows and sufferings will excite the tenderest pity, and successfully claim the aid and consolation of their respective friends.

Great interest was manifested in the House, to-day, pending the vote on the case of the Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS. The Republicans and Americans generally sustained his title to his seat. So also did Messrs. ADRAIN, CLARK, HASKIN and HICKMAN,—and three Southern Democrats, Messrs. KEITT, MILES and GARNETT. The manly independence of these last named gentlemen, was in marked contrast with the conduct of the Illinois Douglas men, who, in their anxiety to get back to the Administration fold, betrayed one whose vote never failed them in their desperate struggle last Spring. The conviction forces itself upon the mind of any candid observer here, that the power of Executive smiles and patronage has debauched and materially curtailed the Douglas party in Congress.

It would seem, too, as though the absent Senator is losing his hold in the Senate as well, unless we are to account for the supineness of his supposed friends there upon the supposition that he is ready to enter into full communion with "the party" on their own terms. Yesterday the Senate acted upon the Illinois appointments made in place of Douglas men who were ostracized for their faith,—yet it does not appear that anybody made the least effort to check the sweep of the headsman's axe. The Anti-Douglas nominations were confirmed without difficulty, if not without question. What does this mean?

It is stated here that the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER has appeared before the Board of State Canvassers, as counsel for Mr. KEMBLE, the contestant of the claim of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, as Representative from Westchester. JOHN VAN BUREN was originally employed, but has declined the honor—perhaps from a wholesome dread of the *toe of that boot*.

The conduct of the defeated candidate for Governor, in thus making himself a party to a scheme for defeating the declared will of the voters of Westchester County, and cheating Mr. HASKIN out of his seat, excites a good deal of unpleasant comment, and suggests the idea that the people were right in the verdict rendered against him in the late State election.

There is some talk of a Senatorial Democratic Caucus with a view of ousting Mr. HUNTER from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. He is a decided Free-trade man, and advocate of *ad valorem* duties, while the President favors incidental protection and specific duties. If Mr. DOUGLAS was displaced as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, because he differed with the President, and could not carry out his policy, surely Mr. HUNTER will have to go, for a similar reason.

The Administration seems disposed to let Commodore PAULDING suffer for his arrest and return to the United States of WALKER and his fillibusters. The refusal of the United States Attorney at New-York to defend him against the suit of MCDONALD, was probably based on instructions from Washington, issued as a slight concession to the Southern fillibuster sentiment. The Commodore certainly should not be permitted to suffer for official conduct which challenged the plaudits of his Government even while it disavowed the act.

As it is deemed exceedingly desirable to provide in some way for the defeated PURSER, his friends here are talking of him as a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN KELLY.

Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister, to-day handed Mr. CASS a letter from the Imperial Court, conferring the Order of the Legion of Honor upon Professor MAURY, in recognition of his distinguished services to the commerce of the world. Of course, it cannot be accepted until permission is accorded by act of Congress. S.

## XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Senate met at noon. The reading of the ournal occupied upwards of half an hour.

Various memorials were presented, mostly asking for pensions.

On the joint resolution to adjourn from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, Mr. FOOT called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was adopted. The following Senators voted against it:

Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Davis, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Jones, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Reid, Rice, Wade. Ward—22.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, offered a bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the French Spoliation bill, for the purpose of assigning some day for its consideration, and gave notice that he would call it up on Jan. 6.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up as the order of the day.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a new bill as a substitute, of which the following is a synopsis:

The President and Senate shall appoint five civil engineers practically experienced in the laying out and construction of railroads, who, within two years, shall locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 43d parallels.

If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by the Government, under the direction of a Board, to consist of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, who shall contract with the lowest bidders for its construction, on sections of not more than twenty-five miles in length.

Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than $10,000,000 annually.

From the passage of the act till the location of the road, all public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to preëmption by actual settlers. After the road is located, the proceeds of the sale of lands for 150 miles on each side shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Mr. WILSON proposes this on the ground that the Pacific Railroad is a public necessity, and that there is no hope that private capital will invest in it. If done at all, it must be done by Government.

Mr. POLK's amendment to strike out "from the Missouri River, between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas Rivers, between the 49th parallel on the boundary of Minnesota and the Southern boundary of the United States," was lost, by Ayes, 17; Nays, 29.

Mr. FOSTER discussed the merits of the road, chiefly in regard to the question of the tariff on the materials, and moved as an amendment that the road be built exclusively of American iron.

This elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. GWIN considered that the bill at present provided for all legitimate protection to the American iron interests.

Mr. SIMMONS was strongly in favor of the use of the best materials, as a matter of economy, even if it should cost double. But there was no doubt the requirement of three hundred thousand tons, if offered by contract, would bring out offers at the lowest price it would be profitable to manufacture at, and he did not want it at less.

Mr. CLINGMAN, after asking the Senator from New-York, whether there had not been a breakage of American iron on the Erie Railroad, to which Mr. SEWARD replied he had not so heard, and thought not, went on to discuss the relative cost of the production of iron in England and America, proving that from the lower rate of wages, England can produce it cheaper, inasmuch as nine-tenths of the manufacture of iron consists in labor. He also ridiculed the idea that English manufacturers had lowered the price $10 a ton for the purpose of breaking American manufacturers, for as the English manufacture 4,000,000 of tons annually, $10 would represent $40,000,000, which is rather expensive rivalry. We might as well say that American cotton planters have lowered the price of cotton to break down the competition of Algeria. Further, it was difficult to say what is raw material in iron. Ore is raw material to pig iron, pig to bar, and bar is raw material to the blacksmith. He would regard the iron as raw material to the railroad, and admit it duty free.

Mr. SEWARD, expressing himself generally in support of Mr. FOSTER's amendment, said that the railroad will be mainly within the Territories, not the States of the United States. The supply of iron will likely, therefore, be drawn from the Western States, perhaps Missouri, or Texas, or from the Territories themselves. He would think it a reproach, that an American road should be made with foreign iron, to pass over American coal and iron beds.

Mr. BIGLER also spoke in favor of the use of American iron, and instanced the case of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads, saying one was built with American and the other with English iron.

Mr. IVERSON opposed the amendment as likely to produce a combination of ironmongers to raise the price of iron. He agreed with Mr. CLINGMAN to admit iron duty free.

Mr. FOSTER's amendment was then carried by yeas, 25; nays, 23.

Mr. RICE then spoke at length on his Pacific Railroad bill introduced on Thursday last.

The following is the substance of the bill which was introduced by Senator RICE, on the 14th inst., (December,) read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It is entitled "A bill to aid in the construction of certain Railroads to the Pacific, to encourage settlement on their lines and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. Authorizes the President to cause the public lands to the extent of 40 miles on each side of the routes (after-mentioned) to be surveyed and the Indian title extinguished; and that on payment of ten cents per acre by present settlers the preemption laws be extended thereto.

SEC. 2. Provides that every alternate section for ten sections in width on each side of said roads and branches, be granted to the States and Territories upon the lines of the proposed roads, namely: From Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the navigable waters of the Columbia; from the western border of the State of Texas to San Petro or San Diego to the Bay of San Francisco.

SEC. 3. The said lands so granted to the States and Territories shall be subject to the future disposal of the Legislatures thereof, for the purposes above expressed and for no other.

SEC. 4. Defines the conditions of sale of the said lands. That 200 sections may be sold along every 20 continuous miles of the road as completed, but if such road or branches be not completed within 20 years all unsold lands shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. Requires that the United States mails should be transported over the said roads at prices to be fixed by Congress—the President being authorized to name the price temporarily till fixed by law.

SEC. 6. Government shall have the priority of right for all purposes of transportation.

SEC. 7 Sets aside the 16th and 36th sections for school purposes.

SEC. 8. The President shall determine the termini, with consent of the States and Territories in which situated.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah, when on motion of Mr. SEWARD the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making an appropriation for taking the eighth census.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, offered a substitute, to confine the census simply to an enumeration of the people.

The latter was rejected by 51 against 140.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution was then adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, wanted to include the soldiers of the Black Hawk War. He scouted the plea that, because the Treasury was not full justice should not be done those patriots.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, while maintaining the duty of the Government to provide pensions for those disabled by wounds or diseases contracted in the public service, held it was not right or proper to inaugurate a general service system of pensions.

A debate followed for and against the bill; but, without coming to a conclusion thereon, the Committee rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill regulating and fixing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. STAUNTON, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the value of the imports from Great Britain and France into the United States, and the exports of the last named to those countries for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857—the information to be obtained from the returns of their Custom-houses.

The House, by 130 against 66, suspended the rules in order to consider the Senate resolution proposing a temporary adjournment from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, and the resolution was passed by 98 against 94. Adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

No. 263—Rock Island Factory *vs.* John Godwin *et al.*—Error to Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama. The cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 264.—Samuel H. Clark *et al. vs.* Wm. Hart, Jr.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Cause docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 11.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Joseph L. Pappin *et al.*

No. 12.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Samuel Hart *et al.*

No. 13.—John Reynolds *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth.

No. 14.—Wm. Kellogg *vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 15.—Richard Gregg *vs.* Edward P. Tesson. No. 18.—Thomas Meehan *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 20.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Robert Forsyth *et al.* No. 48.—James O. Connor *vs.* Robert Forsyth.—Errors to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 26.—Ross Winans *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lonsdale *vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

### The Yacht Wanderer.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AT SAVANNAH—REPORTED SALE OF THE "WANDERER'S" CARGO OF SLAVES.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The *Republican* of this morning reports the proceedings in the yacht *Wanderer* affair on Saturday. The prosecution was vigorous, District-Attorney GANAHL being assisted by HENRY R. JACKSON, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. LLOYD and OWENS. Two witnesses, Dr. HAZLEHURST, of Brunswick, and Collector MAHOY, of Darien, were examined. The former testified that he professionally attended some negroes at Jekyl Island, that they appeared to be freshly imported, and were unable to understand English.

Mr. MAHOY testified that the *Wanderer* had no appearance of being a slaver. The prisoners were remanded for further examination. A large number of witnesses have been subpœned from different parts of the coast of the State. The trial will probably occupy many weeks. It is generally admitted that the *Wanderer* brought no Africans, but that the ship which did bring them was scuttled and sunk.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Dec. 16, has the following important announcement:

"We learn, from reliable authority, that about two hundred and seventy of the Wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the *Wanderer*, are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below this city, on the Savannah River, having been brought there two days ago, on board a steamboat, from some point near Savannah; and we suppose will soon be offered for sale. Indeed, we are informed that sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

The success of this enterprise by the owners of the *Wanderer*, establishes the fact very conclusively, that if the Southern people desire or intend to suppress this traffic, they must rely upon themselves, as a reliance upon the Government will be of little avail. The coast of the Slave-holding States is so extenstve, that the entire Navy of the United States, if concentrated upon it, cannot maintain the law inviolate. Hence the great necessity for the prompt and efficient action of the people themselves, to protect their rights and interests. They should not hesitate to resort to any and all legitimate means, to arrest at once and forever a traffic so disastrous, if permitted, to the public weal of the South.

### The Schooner Susan and the Fillibusters.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 20.

It is stated here on the best authority, that the schooner *Susan* sailed for Nicaragua with the firm determination on the part of the leaders of the expedition not to allow the British navy or other Foreign Power to stop them without resisting until blood was drawn, their purpose being to tes the disputed points of international law, or compel England to make an early exposure of the grounds of her assumed protectorate over the San Juan River and the adjacent territory. It is thought probable, however, that they will not fall in with any vessels-of-war whatever.

### Gas Explosion in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 20.

A serious explosion of gas occurred in the picker-room of the Massachusetts Mills this morning, instantly killing two men, Irish operators, and badly injuring two others. The walls were partially blown outward, and the waste cotton taking fire considerable damage was done to the building.

### Disturbance on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Monday, Dec. 20.

A riot took place on Saturday night at Rockdale Station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A young man named KERN was beaten to death. Sixteen of the rioters were arrested.

### Sewing-Machine Cases.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 20.

Judge WILSON rendered his decision in the Sewing-Machine cases to-day, which have lately been on trial here, sustaining the Wilson patent for the rough-surface and spring-pressure feed, and granting injunctions against the Atwater and the Herron machines, as infringements.

### The Bark E. K. Kane.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The bark *Ceres*, from Bristol, England, arrived here on Saturday with Captain HEWITT and the remainder of the crew of the bark *E. K. Kane*, from Richmond, Va., lost at sea (as before reported) in November.

### Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 20.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the building on Sycamore-street, occupied by BERRD, BARSTON & Co., stove manufacturers, and CRANE, BERRD & Co. manufacturers of metallic burial cases. The loss of the former is from $3,000 to $5,000; they are insured for $2,000. The loss of the latter is $15,000, and they are insured for $9,000. The stores of GEORGE SHELLITO and GEORGE HENSHAW were considerably damaged.

### SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

**Her Arrival at Halifax Short of Coal—Death of Captain Ludlow.**

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States mail steamship *Ariel*, from Southampton Dec. 1, put into Halifax this afternoon, in charge of the first officer, and short of coal.

She experienced severe weather.

On the 8th inst., during a heavy gale, a sea struck the ship, instantly killing Captain LUDLOW and severely injuring the second officer and two seamen. The first officer was also slightly bruised.

The *Ariel* will proceed to New-York to-morrow afternoon.

### The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Board of State Canvassers concluded their labors to-day, and adopted a resolu ion that the Board would not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers. This leaves the cases in Messrs. HASKINS' and SICKLES' districts precisely in the condition in which they were passed upon by the Board of County CADVASSERS.

### Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived at the Bar at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

### CITY EXPENSES.

**Meeting of the Board of Councilmen—The Tax Levy for 1859.**

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, with President HASWELL in the chair. A resolution was offered and laid over, directing the Clerk of the Board to have a full report of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable published. A report on the same subject was also laid over, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration.

Several communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing resolutions guaranteeing extra pay to the Assistant Clerks of the Board.

A resolution to have gas-pipes laid in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, was adopted.

The report from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to Tompkins Market, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the following estimates for the

TAX LEVY FOR 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asylum for Idiots | $240 00 |
| Building Loan Stock, No. 3 | 50,000 00 |
| Common Schools for State | 398,395 71 |
| Common Schools for City | 1,246,000 00 |
| Central Park interest and debt | 250,000 00 |
| Central Park interest on Improvement Fund Stock | 40,000 00 |
| County Bonds for Harlem Bridge interest | 600 09 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 3,000 00 |
| Institution for the Blind | 1,000 00 |
| New-York Juvenile Asylum | 40,000 00 |
| Public Education Stock | 12,557 36 |
| State Tax, 1¼ mills | 929,500 00 |
| Almshouse | 736,800 00 |
| Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements | 25 000 00 |
| Board of Health | 10,000 00 |
| Belgian Pavement | 150,000 00 |
| County Contingencies | 50,000 00 |
| City Contingencies | 80,000 00 |
| City Inspectors Department | 11,875 00 |
| Coroners' Fees | 20,000 00 |
| Cleaning Streets | 250,000 00 |
| Charges on Arrears of Taxes | 5,000 00 |
| Charges on Arrears of Assessments | 5,000 00 |
| Contingencies of Mayor's Office and Killing Dogs | 7,500 00 |
| Election Expenses | 50,000 00 |
| Errors and Delinquencies | 5,000 00 |
| Fire and Police Telegraph | 10,000 00 |
| Fire Department for Chief Engineer | 60,000 00 |
| Interest on Revenue Bonds | 320,000 00 |
| Interest on Assessments | 8,000 00 |
| Interest on Tompkins Market Building Stock | 10,200 00 |
| Intestate Estates | 7,000 00 |
| Lamps and Gas | 459,220 00 |
| Lands and Places | 33,900 00 |
| Markets | 7,000 00 |
| Officers' fees | 25,000 00 |
| Police | 1,043,198 40 |
| Police contingencies | 5,000 00 |
| Printing | 85 000 00 |
| Rents | 40 000 00 |
| Real estate | 25,000 00 |
| Real estate expenses | 100,000 00 |
| Repairs to City Hall and Station-houses | 70,000 00 |
| Street signs and numbers | 10,000 00 |
| Supplies to Public Offices, fuel, stoves, &c. | 35.000 00 |
| Stationery | 25,000 00 |
| Sewers, repairing and cleaning | 20,000 00 |
| Salaries | 594,419 28 |
| Street expenses and paving | 75,000 00 |
| Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents | 8,000 00 |
| Wells and Pumps | 2,000 00 |
| Water-pipes and laying | 80,300 00 |
| Arrearages of 1858 | 295.578 53 |
| Total | $7,840,174 28 |

A resolution was adopted, directing the Collector of Assessments to report what amount the Railroad Companies have paid on personal property for 1858. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

### The Quarantine Arson and its Consequences.

A GLANCE AT THE NEW HOSPITALS—THE MILITARY, THEIR DUTY AND EXPENSES—RUMORS OF FURTHER INCENDIARISM—CONTEMPLATED PROCEEDINGS AT ALBANY, &C.

Since the erection of the new hospitals, offices, stores and dwellings at Quarantine, and since the old rubbish has been cleared away, the grounds begin again to wear the appearance of comfort. The hospitals in every respect are far superior to their predecessors, and the offices, compared with those which were destroyed, are a very great improvement. The institution now, except in reference to dwellings for officers and employes, is even in a better condition than heretofore to receive and care for imported sick.

The military stationed at Quarantine is scarcely in sufficient force to meet the wants of the service. In all there are only about 150 or 200 men, and it is said that each man is obliged to stand watch 12 out of every 24 hours. This trying duty, during the inclement weather, is no fun, and compared with the small stipend which they receive from the State per day, it is certainly no sinecure. But the hardship of the service of the military is not merely the tedious watch which they render; the sacrifice of being drawn away from their homes and their business, is to most of them a serious consideration—a greater loss to the soldiers than the expense incurred by the State, or ultimately by the Island, by keeping them there. The aggregate loss to the Quarantine military is at least $500 per day. Many of them, who have been suffering much from being drawn from their families and business, begin to think that being a "citizen soldier" is a little more a matter of honor than pleasure or profit; and hearing from day to day the reiterated threats of the "hospital-burners" in Tompkinsville, they have but little hope of the speedy termination of the "war," and begin to feel rather cross towards the "Sepoys."

Rumor on the east shore of the Island is rife that an attempt will be made to overcome the military and blow up the new hospitals, offices, on the night of the 1st of January next; but while this story or news is current, and generally believed, the more reflecting and considerate—the backbone of the "Sepoys"—have no idea of making a desperate conflict till after the Legislature shall have pronounced against them.

There is much uneasiness pervading the whole Island, and especially in the interior and west end, relative to the likelihood of Richmond County being obliged to pay for the loss of the State's property. The hope of defence from such a tax they base upon the decision of Judge METCALF, who justifies the arson, so far as the hospitals were concerned, on the ground that the Castleton Board of Health pronounced them a nuisance, and advised that they should be destroyed. But the plea of defence, on the ground of nuisance, cannot be urged to justify the arson of burning the dwellings, which were ten in number; and this feature of the case of the "Quarantine burning" worries even the stoutest heart among the "Sepoys."

While the property or tax consideration is thus the point of particular regard with the many, the few are being mentally exercised that they, notwithstanding Judge METCALF's decision, shall somehow become subjects of indictment, trial and sentence for arson. Their fear is, that the Legislature may insist that to burn down a score of dwellings, to say nothing of hospitals, is a high crime and must be punished; and that possibly a law may be enacted this Winter—and we understand such is in contemplation—providing that they shall be legally dealt with outside of the County of Richmond.

The word *Legislature*, pronounced now-a-days in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds, and in the hearing of the "Sepoys," attracts the most earnest attention. In the coming action of that body they realize that they have all to hope, and most to fear; and, consistent with such views, it is said that the Financial Committees of the Island have already raised over $20,000, to be expended at Albany, this Winter, for needful services in the "Third House." Rumor has it that three times this amount is on the programme, to be raised, and that it is thought with $60,000 something worth while can be secured and saved for Staten Island! And yet it seems as if there is likely to be some difficulty in the financial operations: patriots without number have evinced a determined and troublesome anxiety to be "common carriers" and dispensers of the filthy lucre! Claims to be bearers of the "material aid" are variously set up. Some are urged by the chiefs of the "Sepoys," and by officials of the County, while others emanate from less pretending sources.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

## Process of Political Disorganization.

### Intervention of the French Government in Mexican Affairs.

### Interesting Narrative of Captivity in a Mexican Prison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858.

The proposed execution of the persons implicated in the assassination plot of the 16th September last, is the first event noticeable since the date of my last letter to you. The *criminals* (?) were thrown in *capilla* on the day previous to the departure of the last mail, but the circumstance was not openly proclaimed until too late to notify you of the fact. Their execution was to have taken place on the following day (the 20th inst.) During all the day of the 19th, the death sentence and exordium were publicly cried by the newsboys in the streets, and particular emphasis given to the name of the poor foreigner who figured amongst the sentenced. This naturally gave rise to much loose talk, and I am not sure if bad blood was not really generated by this wanton attempt to shame foreigners. It was whispered in many places that an attempt would be made by some foreign workmen to liberate the foreigner, FABER, if the sentence were pushed to the last extreme. It seems ridiculous to suppose tha a *Government* could be swayed from its purpose by the threats of a hundred or so foreign artisans, but in avoiding this foolish conclusion we fall into the other of accusing the Government of heartless bravado in putting persons *capilla* who did not deserve the extreme punishment of the law. However this may be, the Government was pleased to pardon the convicts, and the whole affair of the assassinations is now at an end, and people generally believe it had really little beginning. The foreigner, FABER, is a poor man in every respect. His best friends call him a fool and incapable of concocting a plot, and that being the case we are left to the most harsh surmises against the Government.

This is the second time of late that the Government has pardoned persons after putting them in *capilla* for political offences. As the *capilla* is a thing unknown in our system of capital punishment, I will give the readers of the TIMES some idea of what it means. About forty-eight hours before a criminal is to be executed, he is cloistered with spiritual advisers in a small chapel. He is beset by the worthy advisers, who, by a well-regulated system of relays, keep at him, urging him to implore forgiveness and to give himself up to God. In order to inspire the doomed with the liveliest sensations of fear, a death-bell is kept tolling in the same apartment with him. In this way he is kept in the duty of preparing for death, until a short time before the fatal hour. He is then allowed some refreshment, and again forced to resume his preparations, until blindfolded and marched forth to the place of execution, to which last point the ceaseless noise of the muffled bell and the exhortations of the padre confessor pursue him. It occurs to me that a poor wretch who endures all this preparation must be willing to die rather than to continue any longer in *capilla*; for the bony hands of death itself cannot be more horrible to a person of any sensibility than such an ordeal. The pardon of a man, after he has been forty-eight hours in *capilla*, dear as life is, must create but very little reanimation in a person of any refinement of nature. In the case of young TACONIS, (one of the cases I refer to,) I learn that he was rendered almost if not entirely insane by the operation. Before his imprisonment he was a young lad who would have reflected credit on any country. His spirited act of dashing ahead of his comrades, in which he was made prisoner, showed him to be a noble young fellow, (only 19,) but now he will most likely pass to his grave a mere incumbrance on society. The clemency which is shown in sparing one's neck at the last moment, therefore, cannot be looked upon as a manifestation of any nobleness; for life, without reason, is not a blessing.

Next in order comes the reported defeat of the Government forces, under General MARQUEZ, near Guadalajara. It appears that MARQUEZ, with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, left Zacatecas to march against the Federal forces in Guadalajara. At the Punta Calderon, a strong position, a force of the Federalists disputed the advance of the Government troops. A length, after some light skirmishing, a portion of the Government troops got across to the puente, (the bridge,) and a large body were on it, in the act of crossing, when suddenly the bridge went up in the air, taking a large number of men up with it. This movement was promptly followed by a vigorous attack from the Federal forces upon those of the Government who had got across safely, and the result was the capture of the artillery, after a complete defeat. This is one of the thousand and one stories told here within the past few days, and stands its chance of being the true version of the defeat, always provided there has been a defeat of General MARQUEZ—a thing I credit, for the reason that the Government has not contradicted the rumors. The blowing up of the bridge in such a handsome manner, at such a happy moment, does not appear like a Mexican feat; but as there is a lively American in the Federal camp, who blew up various houses in the Guadalajara, it is not improbable that he may have planned and carried out this stratagem. However, I must say that I have my doubts of this story, but as it is the best going I give it to you.

The advent of the Pintos is slow. They appear to be in no hurry about getting upon the *tierra fria*, and are amusing themselves by sacking and destroying all the haciendas lying on their line of march. They are now in considerable force at Cuantla, and have detachments at Lasco and other points. The forces of the Government sent out against them from Cuernevaca have returned, without being able to offer any resistance to the approach of these savages.

The town of Huamantla has been occupied by the Federalists under ALATRISTE, but has been retaken by the Government.

Beyond Lulancingo there are hordes of Federalists awaiting to march in this direction. How they are conducting themselves I do not know, as we get nothing from there except the fact that they are there.

The movements towards Vera Cruz we know little of here. All manner of reports are circulated every day, but I have too much experience with Mexican street reports, or even the reports from the French Legation, to give them any credit. From letters I learn that French and Spanish vessels-of-war are on the increase, but what they are after remains to be further explained. If the French Minister can draw his Government into difficulty with Mexico, he will assuredly do it. It is now whispered by the gentlemen of the Church, with a satisfactory rub of the hand, that *los Yankees* will get a drubbing if they attempt to poke their noses in the Mexican question. This, of course, comes from the French Legation.

Night before last this city was on the eve of a *pronunciamento* for ROBLES. All the pipes were laid, but like the great cable, they did not work. The financial batteries were not *quite* strong enough to transmit the electric spark which was to have sent ZULOAGA flying with his Cabinet, elevated ROBLES to the Presidency, sent LERDO Minister to England, JUAREZ Minister to France, made DEGOLLADO General-in-Chief, and BLANCO Minister of Finance. The last selection was too much. To have made the man who netted down $400,000 worth of religious trinkets at Morelia Minister of Finance, would have been too much for the tender nerves of the money-loving *frayles*. The thing burst up, if it really was intended—which I doubt, although wise ones to day say that such a *postel* had really been arranged.

The probabilities for the early siege of this city are now no greater than they were a fortnight ago. What the forces in the Bahia are doing, no one knows. It is one of the profoundest mysteries to most of us here. A terrible silence has pervaded this city for the last week, and it looks as if all hands had gone into a doze. The mornings of late have been quite cold, and that may account for the slack turn affairs have taken. Mexican military men, soldiers as well as officers, have the nicest regard for their own personal comforts. In a social point of view they are right, and it might be better for human life if military men generally would follow their example.

MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

Since the date of my

likely, therefore, that he will make an extravagant charge upon the bridge (Puente Calderon). This position will be defended by a young ruffian of an American who has been brought up on the Texan frontier; a fellow who, as I am told, is as bold as JULIUS CÆSAR ever was, and has, by means of his voluminous oaths in all the modern languages, obtained a most absolute sway over his men. He, however, will have but a small command, and I learn that it is the design to abandon the Puente after a spirited and short resistance, and to blow up the bridge and fall back on Guadalajara. It is the plan of the Federalists to fatigue the Government forces as much as possible before their attack upon the city, and for this purpose the forces of BLANCO and ARTEAGA are also to come into play. But notwithstanding all these plans I think the chances are even for victory. MIRAMON will sacrifice his last man to obtain his object, and if his men stick by him as they did in the defeat of VIDAURRI, the chances are all in favor of MIRAMON. By the next mail I shall be able to give you the particulars of this batte, provided MIRAMON triumphs, and if lose the fact will be known here.

While these preparations are going on in the interior, the forces of the Federalists are again drawing around this city to await favorable news for them, and, if they get it, to menace the city at once. The advance of the Pintos, differently estimated at from 500 to 2,000, have now been for several days at Miraflores. The Government on the 2d sent a force of good troops from here, some 400 strong, to drive them away, but these troops have not attacked, from which I infer that the Pintos must number at least 1,000, if not more. You may judge of the unreliability of all news published here at this time from the fact that, although Miraflores is but six hours' ride from here, it is impossible to ascertain the strength of the opposition now in possession of that place.

A considerable force of Federalists are now awaiting orders on the Western side of this valley, beyond Real del Monte. They are there some 1,500 strong.

The Pintos lately had a severe defeat at Lasco, in the Cuernavaca district. In an attack upon Lasco they lost some 500 men in killed, wounded and deserted. Of course the last were at least four-fifths of the missing after the battle. In the District of Cuernavaca the Pintos are daily committing new depredations, when they find any Spaniard they have not already killed, or any Spanish property they have not already destroyed. I am told that the famous hacienda of San Vicente is now a complete ruin. Yesterday, I heard of two more assassinations of Spaniards in that quarter.

In the State of Oaxaca several Spaniards have recently been assassinated, owing to the present demonstrations of Spain against this country. These occurrences will be the first fruits of Spanish intervention in Mexico.

The crusade against Vera Cruz is now marching for the heroic city; but unless the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz gives them a helping hand, the Government, I think, will be defeated in that direction.

The relations between England and Mexico are now in a precarious condition. To all of the protests of the British Government and the demands of the British Minister the present Government has turned a deaf ear. In the cases of several very outrageous proceedings against Englishmen in different parts of the Republic, the British Minister has been called upon to make strong demands, but the Government has refused to accede to them, and I consider it cannot be long before matters come to an open rupture with England.

It is hard to divine what these people are up to if it be not to provoke European intervention. I consider all of these recent outrageous acts have been done with a view to force European powers to do something; and as the French Minister is now master of ceremonies in the palace, he certainly is playing things, so far as he is concerned, to that end.

## A CAPTIVITY IN MEXICO.

### Sixteen Months in the Jails of Sonora—Narrative of J. M. Ainsa.

I left this State for Sonora, Mexico, in the month of March, 1856, with the object of visiting my relatives. In my journeying I passed through various towns in Sonora, and remained in the city of Hermosillo until the beginning of January, 1857. At this date I received a letter from Messrs. DUNBAR & BELKNAP, inviting me to take charge of their mercantile establishment at a place called Buena Vista, in the Gadsden Purchase, which place is two or three miles distant from a Mexican Village called Sonoita. At the same time I received a letter from my father, ordering me to accept the invitation. Thereupon I did so, and started from Hermosillo, arrived at DUNBAR'S store about the end of said month, and took the charge and management of their business. Then I became acquainted with the facts that the firm had been doing business for some considerable length of time, and had never been disturbed by the authorities or the Custom-house officials, except on one occasion, which was when the State Government sent a Commission to investigate whether DUNBAR'S store was situated on American or Mexican soil. The Commission having ascertained that it was located in American territory, they never molested the place thereafter. I attended to the business of the house unmolested until I was taken prisoner.

In March, 1857, I learned through travelers from Fort Yuma, that a party of Americans, headed by my brother-in-law, HENRY A. CRABB, was coming from California with the intention of settling in Sonora. About five days after I heard this, Mr. WOOD and nineteen men arrived at my place at midnight. They awoke me, as they were in need of provisions and shelter. I provided for their wants. On the next day Mr. CRABB arrived with the rest of the party. He remained at my place some five or six days, and, during this time, all that I could not sell or furnish him, he purchased from the people of the village of Sonoita, and paid cash for all. At this time I had a conversation with him concerning his intention, and he told me, and assured me, that himself and men were an emigrant party, from California proceeding to Sonora to settle and make their homes there, in conformity with the Mexican laws of colonization, and particularly by the invitation made him by men actually in power and governing the said State. Before his departure for Sonora, an Indian arrived and stated that they were making preparations to attack him in Altar. Mr. CRABB wrote a letter to the Prefect of that place, Sr. REDONDO, protesting against such proceedings.

As I said before, Mr. CRABB, after stopping at my place five or six days, started for Sonora. Two days afterwards, Mr. MCCOUN followed him with part of the company. Mr. MCKENNEY remained with 17 men, awaiting the arrival of four men, of whom three were very sick, and one was attending them. When Mr. MCKENNEY started, he left the said four men at the village of Sonoita and recommended them to my care. About four or six days afterwards, I had them removed to my place of business at DUNBAR'S store, it being American territory, for their safety; for I never thought they would attempt to cross the line, which was so well defined. After all this, rumors reached me by friendly Indians that Mr. CRABB'S party had been captured, and they had sent a detachment of soldiers to capture me and my four sick companions, but I discredited the rumors.

On the night of the 13th of April, we had all retired to our beds and were sleeping, when I was awakened by a noise outside of the house. I left my bed and went to the door, when I saw a group of armed soldiers. I questioned them what they wanted, when a voice answered me, "We ask your surrender, in the name of the Mexican nation!" I told them they were committing a crime against the law of nations, that we were in the United States territory. They rejoined that they did not care a d—n for such territory, (*que no les importaba un d—n.*) In the meantime, the force, which was composed of 35 men, had quite surrounded the house. Having, for the second time, been commanded to surrender myself, and not complying, I heard another give the command to "fire"—but at this moment, a Sergeant came forward and spoke loudly to the soldiers to "Stop," "Don't fire." I was all this time with pistol cocked in hand. The Sergeant approached me, and asked me to surrender, as it would be no use to defend myself. I told him I would do it, if they would promise to respect my companions and the house, and requested of him to speak with the principal officer, who came forward with a pistol in one hand and a sword in the other, and with a trembling voice uttered: "In the name of the Mexican nation be my prisoner." I observed again that I was in American territory, but he rejoined: "I am commanded and have to obey." Then I tried my last effort. I told him I would surrender on one condition: that he should respect my companions and the house: but if not, we were all armed; and though we died, many of them should die also. The officer promised that he would respect them. To this my companions agreed, provided they would not be disarmed or molested, which was also promised. I then came out from behind my parapet and gave up my pistol, rifle and knife, and was taken prisoner. The entire force marched with me, and at a short distance from the house a dispute sprung up between the three officers who commanded about attacking the house and killing the Americans.

When I heard this, and that they were going to act so treacherously and cowardly, I protested again, before all of them; but the majority of them were bent on murdering the men and robbing the house. They put me in charge of a guard of an officer and six men, and then went back and attacked the house, took the four Americans out, and murdered them most brutally and inhumanly. They were shot and bayonetted. All this I could see myself, with my own eyes, as we were but a short distance from them. In the meantime, as they were engaged in sacking and robbing the house, I saw them quarrel and fight amongst themselves for possession of the most valuable articles taken from the store. They took with them all they could carry. They also took from us all our money and all our mules and horses, and loaded them with the spoils, leaving what they could for the Indians.

The bodies of the unfortunate Americans were left scattered and unburied on the ground. The names of these men were: CHARLES HARRISON, JOHN BONNER, CHARLES PARKER, and TOM LONG, all of Tuolumne County, California.

On the way to Cavorca, I learned that all the outrages had been ordered by GABILONDO. The force that committed these outrages numbered thirty-five men. The first officer, the Lieutenant, was VENTURO ARVISO; Second Lieutenant MELO ——; Second Sergeants, PEDRO PACO and CABABAJAL. ARVISO was the man who promised to respect the four Americans, and afterwards helped to murder them, as well as being the one who gave the order to fire on the house, which was countermanded by Sergeant CABABAJAL.

After all this they started with me and traveled for two days and nights, until we arrived at Cavorca, which was on the 16th of April. They conducted me, guarded by the same thirty-five men, to the middle plaza, where a regiment of over 600 men was formed in the square, with a piece of artillery placed in front; and, with ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets and drums, they fired a salute of 21 guns. They kept me there in the middle of all the noise for over an hour, when they made me alight from my mule and march, escorted by fifty riflemen and a lieutenant RODAER, who conducted me to head-quarters. The streets were so crowded with people that my guards had to make their way by force. A few men insulted me, but the people generally looked on me with sympathizing silence. Then they took me to a long hall which I thought at first was a room for a court-martial, but I was mistaken. The two sides of the hall were covered with two lines of officers, all wearing red colored dresses; in the middle there was a large table covered with a scarlet colored cloth, and the presiding officer was the same GABILONDO, dressed as a Turk, in red colors also; opposite to him was MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command; at his right was placed JESUS RIVERA, Justice of the Peace of Cavorca, and at his left a person I did not know. On the table there was a monstrous inkstand and a bundle of papers. The appearance of the hall was blood-red, and was so arranged as to inspire terror, and to me it seemed more like a meeting of thieves and cut-throats than a court-martial. I had thought to myself the most that could happen me was to be treated like a prisoner, but I was deceived.

When I entered the hall, I bowed my head to all, in general, and unwillingly they all answered, even to GABILONDO, my salute. After this great silence prevailed; but at last GABILONDO arose and spoke to me in words more insulting and blasphemous than any I had before heard. Never did a man so insult me, as the coward GABILONDO, who had me bound as a prisoner at his discretion. I shall not tell that which passed through my mind at that moment—I forgot my dangerous and critical position—his insulting language could not but excite in the minds of the people present a sympathy in my favor. Among the accusations he pronounced against me, he said, more particularly, that I had assisted and attended at my house four sick Americans. All the accusations I pronounced false—"I am innocent." In regard to the last charge, in having assisted the sick men—"I do not deny it; I feel proud to acknowledge having assisted men who were better than yourself; but if this Court believes my life pernicious to this country, and to be part of the cause of so many misfortunes, you may order my death; I do not fear it. But, Mr. GABILONDO, you have no right to insult and abuse a prisoner in your power." He rejoined: "I need not your advice; your grave is already opened and prepared at the side of your brother-in-law, and in a few moments you sleep with him, and your souls will go to h—ll!" I told him he could dispose of our lives and bodies, but that our souls belonged only to God. He became enraged at my answers, and ordered me out of the hall, in order that I might make a declaration preparatory to being shot. They conducted me to a room where I was watched by double guards, and they took my declaration in relation to all the facts concerning the affairs at Sonoita. An hour afterwards I told the officer that I was ready. He asked me if I wished to write to my family, but I knew that my letter would not be sent, and requested him to write for me, saying that I had not feared my fate. A short time afterwards, whether it was the sentence of death, fatigue or excitement, brought on slumber, and I asked permission to go to sleep. He thought the request a strange one, and said that some persons had brought me some religious books to read. I told him I did not want the books, but wished to see a minister. I went to bed and soon fell asleep.

Whilst sleeping with troubled dreams I was awakened by that terrible voice that was so well impressed on my mind, but remained quiet, yet under its influence. It was GABILONDO, who, in thundering tones, was asking where I was. The officer told him that I was sleeping, and then he, (GABILONDO,) swearing, said it was a strange thing to see a man condemned to death in such a state, and then added it was a pity I should be shot. He remained silent for a moment, and then soliloquized: "Shoot him! Shall I shoot him, or not?" And after a few moments' hesitation he said, "I will not do it," and then went out. When he was gone the officer came to me, and, shaking me by the hand, told me very cheerfully that I was not to be shot; but I had heard that already, as I had heard GABILONDO, yet I expressed my gratitude at the news and thanked him.

One hour afterwards I was conducted to a small room at the head-quarters, where they put an iron bar on my legs, called in Spanish *barra de grillas*. I was kept in close confinement for twelve days, when the order of march was given.

On the morning of the 28th day of April, the division under the *Commandante de Escuadron*, HILARIO GABILONDO, composed of 600 men of all arms, were formed in line of battle before head-quarters. In the centre of the troops was a guard of 30 riflemen, and among this body they placed a black pack mule, without bit or bridle, and after consuming a half hour in going about 100 yards, they delivered me up to the aforesaid riflemen, and these men set me upon the mule. An officer came forward, gave his orders, and I was led to the middle of my guards, the bugle sounded, and slowly we left Cavorca for Altar, distant about 25 miles. We passed Pitiquito about 12 o'clock, and before sunset we perceived the houses of Altar, and were soon in the suburbs of the pueblo, where we were ordered to stop. The artillery then took the advance, my guard following it, with me, of course. Behind my mule came a dragoon with the American flag, dragging it on the ground, and four horsemen followed, treading upon the same. After them came 250 footmen, and the cavalry formed the rear.

As I was not tied to the mule, and not having to take care of bridle or anything of the kind, I decided to make the thing more ridiculous by turning my face and body to the mule's tail, and in this position, smoking my pipe, I made my entrance into Altar.

After our arrival at the pueblo, the division moved, with me, around the plaza twice, and then caused my guard, the artillery, and the man with the flag, to halt, and the balance of the garrison marched upon and over the American flag. I could see then what I had not seen before on the American flag, a motto—"Westward On!" After all this, I was made to alight from the mule and walk across the plaza, and while doing so, GABILONDO, as is the custom of the country, shouted, "*Muera Ainsa!*" and to my great surprise his voice was lost in silence. I arrived at my place of confinement, and a guard of twelve men received me in my new prison. On the next day the division started for Hermosillo, and fifty riflemen were left to guard me at that place.

A month elapsed, when the command, not receiving any pay from the Government, JIRON, its commander, left for Ures, the capital of Sonora, to look after it, leaving MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command, in his place. Next day an express arrived from Ures with a closed dispatch to JIRON. A sergeant came to me and mentioned the fact, and I immediately sent word to Mr. ELIAS, by permission and favor of said sergeant, for him to let me know what orders he had received in regard to myself. He answered me in a polite manner that he was very sorry that he could not say; that the dispatch was sealed and directed to JIRON, and he had decided to send it back again to his chief. I again sent him word that I would like to learn my fate, and begged him to open the dispatch. But, fortunately for me, he was an ignorant and hard-headed man, and sent it back. Its contents were no less than my sentence of death, pronounced in Ures by Gov. PESQUEIRA! Five days after the express had been sent back, ELIAS got tired, and the soldiers being in a state of starvation, he took his own way, as the military always do there, and marched to the Pueblo de la Magdalena, up the San Ignacio River, and delivered me up to the Prefecto, Dr. JOSE ELIAS, where I was taken ill, and remained so for eight days, and when I recovered they sent me down Cucurpi River, and through the villages Tuape, Mericich, Opodepe, Rayon, Oreacitas, Labor, Alamito, San Ignacio, and, at last, Hermosillo, where I was placed in solitary confinement for two days. Here I received an anonymous letter, purporting to be from a secret friend of mine, stating, and even commanding me, that if I would save my life, I must keep secret the acts of my seizure and arrest, and the murder of my four companions at DUNBAR'S store, American territory.

Shortly after I was sent to Guaymas, where I was left in a dungeon in solitary confinement. On the fifth day they notified me that the military had no more jurisdiction over me, and that my cause had been transferred to the District Court of Sonora, whose Judge is FERNANDO AZTEBERAN, but my situation in prison remained still the same. I will not attempt to describe the proceedings of my trial, and only say I was conducted before the Court several times, and I was *made* to sign, on several occasions, papers that I had never read myself; and when I asked for time to bring my witnesses, they always placed obstacles in the way to defeat my object, as well as never permitting me to cross-examine the witnesses against me. One day they took me before the Court and read to me a sentence of five years' banishment. Being questioned as to what I had to say, I answered that although I knew their acts were unlawful, nevertheless, I would be glad to be banished; I was sent back again to my dungeon, and two or three months after the jailor came to my calaboose and told me to be ready to go out. I obeyed under guard of four soldiers and a corporal, who conducted me before a Court-martial, when I was notified that the Government had placed me again in the hands of the military authority. Being questioned what I had to say, I answered, they had the right because they had the power. Immediately the Clerk of the Court wrote as much as he pleased, and when he had finished they called to me, and, in appearance, they read to me a very simple declaration, that seemed to contain nothing in particular, and ordered me to sign it. I learned afterwards that I had been made to sign a document that convicted myself, for all that was read to me was different from the document I signed. After that I was returned to my old prison and was graciously permitted to communicate with a few friends, but never allowed to write to or hold any intercourse whatever with American citizens.

One day, I received from the Commandante, Gen. CAMPUZANO, a letter from the United States Minister at Mexico, the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, and I expressed a desire to be allowed to answer the same, but it was refused me. At last I did send off a letter to the United States Vice-Consul, the Hon. CHAS. B. SMITH, at Mazatlan, informing him that I had not been able to answer the Minister's letter, for want of safe conveyance. My opinion is the said letter was never received by the Consul. About that time, I heard a report from California that I had said in Mexico I was not and never intended to be an American citizen, and this statement I solemnly deny and protest against. From that time, I was always anxious to write to the Minister, explaining my position, and this right should have been allowed me, but was not. The difficulty then was in finding a safe conveyance, for in that country they intercept letters; but at last, I found a person in whom I had confidence, and I wrote to the Consul at Mazatlan, Mr. SMITH, again inclosing him a letter for our Minister in Mexico, in which I solemnly protested against my unlawful seizure, trial, and everything enacted from me by force and intimidation. After this, I could sleep well in my dungeon, and felt myself rested.

From this time my case became neglected, and when the revolution against COMONFORT came up, they had almost forgotten and abandoned me. Tired of being confined so long, I sent a note to the District Judge, in order to ascertain why my sentence of banishment was not executed, when I was immediately taken before the District Judge, and, to my surprise, they read me a new sentence of six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary of Perote or Chapala. Against this outrage I made another protest, and was sent back to my dungeon, where I passed away my time amongst pulgas, mosquitos, and other vexations, and underwent the changes of Summer and Winter in a cold, damp cell, which the sun never shone upon, but in Summer was of itself an oven.

At last the joyful intelligence, to me, reached Guaymas from California that the United States had taken up my case, and that a man-of-war had been ordered for my rescue; but the rumors were silenced by interested parties in Guaymas, until a sailing vessel came to that port from Realejo, and brought the news that a United States war steamer was on her way to Guaymas. But this good news never reached me until the 18th of July last, when the jailor came to me and said, "I have been ordered to embark you for Mazatlan. Be ready." I answered that I was all ready. So they embarked me on board the schooner *José* for Mazatlan. After six days' sailing, we arrived at La Paz, Baja California, and I was permitted to go on shore for a short time. I went directly to the office of CHARLES B. SMITH, former United States Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, and this gentleman received me with the utmost kindness and cordiality. For the first time since my seizure I found myself once more among Americans, and speaking the English language, and consulted with Mr. SMITH about my situation. He gave me good advice, and I am indebted to him for letters of introduction to his friends in Mazatlan, and it is proper for me to say that he is the best man on this coast to look after American interests in any of the ports of Mexico. Two days after we sailed for Mazatlan, and arrived about the 3d day of August last. Then the captain, GARRAT, of the schooner, told me I could go where I pleased, for he had orders to land me on the shore and nothing else. Thinking that perhaps the Mazatlan authorities would suppose I had escaped from Sonora, I went to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Sinaloa, and presented myself before him and his Secretary. He did not know me. Then I said, "I am J. M. AINSA, a prisoner kept by your Government sixteen months in the dungeons of Sonora, and sent, without knowing why, to this place." He refused to have anything to do with me, and told me to go where I pleased. I then went to the Commodore of the Port, to call upon the captain of the schooner *José*, to testify how I came to Mazatlan, which was done. He said that all he knew was that he had been ordered to land me at any place on the coast of Sinaloa. I then remained in Mazatlan some twenty-five days without molestation, when I proceeded to San Blas, where I remained some fifteen days before I could secure passage to San Francisco, at which place I arrived safe and sound, among my relatives and friends, after thirty-two months' absence from the State, sixteen of which were in the jails of Sonora.

J. M. AINSA.

### Summary of Outrages Upon American Citizens.

*From the New-Orleans Delta.*

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1858.

On the 30th of April last all the above-ground works of the Pedegral Mine, in Tasco, (belonging to Dr. BURR,) were set fire to and destroyed, causing serious injury to a large and valuable steam-engine, which had been brought from the United States at an immense expense; and one of the employes shot while attempting to defend the property. Two months since the same establishment was threatened again, and all the employes obliged to leave that section of country; and again, on the 20th of November, the works of the mine were occupied by General DIEGO ALVAREZ and his troops, while attacking the town of Tasco. This is the fourth time that this large and valuable establishment, since the year 1855, has been interfered with, and its workings stopped by the disordered state of the country.

Seizure, by armed force, of goods to the amount of $9 257 15, from the warehouse of F. A. Lohse, to pay a forced loan of $1,050. This forced loan, as you are aware, was protested against by the American Minister, and his countrymen advised him to resist the payment thereof. This house should be marked A No. 1 by the Americans, for the Hon. John Forsyth told the head of the house to resist the payment, except with armed force; and that if the Goveroment persisted he would demand his possports. The house obeyed the Minister's instructions, and the head of it was obliged to leave the country, but the Hon. John would not ask his passports.

Seizure of from $3,000 to $4,000 o goods from the store of Solomon Miguel, to pay $3.00.

Seizure of $1,605 of goods, from Hyman & Co., to pay $60.

Seizure of $200, in dollars, to pay $200, from the store of Simon Lara]

Seizure of $200, in dollars, to pay $200, from the store of Isidore Lara.

Seizure of goods to the amount of $6,146, from the store of E. Keller, to pay $737.

Seizure of goods, to the amouet of $600, from the store of B. Burns, to pay $50.

Seizure of goods from the warehouse of T. Ducoing, to the amount of $10,000, to pay 1,000.

Seizure, by armed force, from the warehouse and and dwelling of Dr. BURR, of goods to the amount of $45,000.

Arrest and three days' imprisonment of Mr. JAMES GLENN, auctioneer, for seizing and handing over to the police a Mexican, whom he caught in the act of stealing a saddle from his auction rooms.

Seizure of a house belonging to G. L. HAMEKIN, which had been adjudicated to him by the Government of COMONFORT.

Seizure of a house belonging to Mr. F. DELAHANTY, which had been adjudicated to him by the Government of COMONFORT.

Sentences given by the Mexican authorities, declaring all marriages illegal that had not been solemnized by the rites of the Ron an Catholic religion, thereby placing the greater part of the Americans residing in this country in the position of living with their wives in a state of concubinage, and at the same time rendering their children illegitimate.

Refusal on the part of the Government to deliver letters at the Post-Office, unless they were opened and reue by the officials.

Refusal on the part of the Government to deliver to the United States Consul his correspondence, unless he would consent to its being opened.

Attempt of the Mexican authorities to seize the property of MIGUEL SOLOMON and his wife, turning her, although rich, out of her dwelling apartments and sealing up her wearing apparel, under the pretext that the property belonged to the brother of SOLOMON MIGUEL, who was his clerk, and who had recently died in the house, without leaving a will, although the Government had previously sent SOLOMON MIGUEL out of the country for refusing to pay his quota of the forced loan on the same property.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF GERONIMO CHAPLIN.

CHAPLIN was taken out of his bed at night and cast into prison and kept for two months *incommunicado*, unable to see his family or friends, the Government refusing to allow the United States Consul to see him or give any information as to the cause of his arrest. When CHAPLIN had been confined for two months, and the Government were afraid of his dying on their hands from a disease which he had contracted in the prison, the President was pleased to exercise his clemency, as he called it, by setting him at liberty, stating, however, that from the moment of CHAPLIN'S arrest he had endeavored to find proof sufficient to warrant him in expelling him from the country, but as the required testimony was not forthcoming, he set him at liberty.

Mr. STOCKER, while returning from Vera Cruz to Mexico, was stopped by the military authorities of Cordova, stripped, searched, thrown into a loathsome prison, and kept "incomuaicado" for three days, when they released him, but took from him bills of exchange to the amount of $3,000 and odd, his account current with his agent in Vera Crua, and his clothing, breaking open his boxes with an axe.

ARREST, IMPRISONMENT AND OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF CLEMENT P. GARCIA.

This person served Gen. SCOTT during the war with Mexico, as one of his interpreters, and after the army left the country, egtablished a college or high school in San Juan de los Zlanos; he never interfered with politics; but it was sufficient that he was an American, to bring on his head such treatment of the party now in power, as even the Algerine pirates would have been ashamed of. By the orders of General ECHEAGARAY, he was seized and thrust into a pestilential prison with murderers and highway robbers, where he remained for three days, was then compelled to make a forced march of wenty leagues from 2 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., to the camp of the General, and the next day, at the battle of Santa Catarina, he and the other prisoners were forced to march, with their arms folded upon their breasts, in the front of the column, which was storming a hill occupied by the Liberal Party. After the battle, one of the officers rode up to him and said: "How dare you look at me, Yankee, carrajo?" and with that drew a pistol, and had it not been for the interference of another officer, he would have shot him. He was then paraded through the streets of Orizaba as one of the prisoners of war. At this time our friend Thrasher passed through Orizaba, and attempted to obtain his release from General ECHEAGARAY, but the General refused, stating that he had heard that the prisouer was a dangerous man. He was then marched to Puebla with other prisoners, and on arriving at that city the mob broke through the line of escort, and had not another body of soldiers assisted their guard, they would have been all torn to pieces. Here he was kept in close confinement for two months, and eis health became so seriously injured that he will probably never recover. He was then set at liberty, without a trial, or even any charges having been made against him.

When it is taken into consideration that there are, at the present time, 22 Americans residing in the City of Mexico, and that those referred to in the above list are all residents of the city, except Mr. GARCIA, it presents a fearful account against the Mexican Government; and in the name of my injured countrymen I would beg of you, and, through you, the Press of the United States, to lay these facts before the people. Most, if not all, of the cases referred to in the above list have been made known to the Department of State.

### Appointments by the President,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,*

J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, in place of W. B. REED, resigned.

WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, in place of A. C. DODGE, resigned.

A letter from Prague says that the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria (uncle of the reigning Emperor) has made a will by which he leaves the whole of his fortune to various religious corporations.

## THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

### SIXTEENTH DAY.

CONCLUDING TESTIMONY FOR THE RESPONDENT.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday Morning.

The witness, for whom the respondent in this case has been waiting, appeared this morning. She is Mrs. Ezra Sanford. Sickness has prevented her coming into court before. Her testimony is as follows:

Became acquainted with Mrs. Bennett in '55; became intimately acquainted with her in '56; Mrs. B. requested me to note down anything that the Dr. did that was unkind, as she was gathering facts for a bill; I attempted to do so, but did not note anything down, for I did not discover anything; she wished me to pass over the facts collected to Mr. Sheldon for that purpose; Mrs. B. once said this wouldn't always last; something would happen that would separate her from him.

Q.—What conversation did you have before the bill was brought? A.—I do not remember anything before the bill was brought, but I remember directly after the bill was brought that she hoped the case would come on soon.

Q.—In any conversation, did Mrs. Beanett say anything as to the condition of her health? A.—That was after she had applied for the bill; she said she wished the case to come off this session, because her delicate situation would commend her to the Court; her counsel had said so, and the Doctor didn't suppose she was going to get a bill; he would not believe it; she said things went on in the family as pleasant as usual; whether the tears were spoken of then or afterwards, I don't remember, but she said her counsel said they would not be without effect on the judge; I told her if that would do any good, I would take both the children along and make them cry, too; nothing more, that I recollect, was said at that time.

Q.—Was you ever informed by Mrs. Bennett that her condition of health was designedly what it was? A.—I have that impression, but what was said, I do not know.

Q.—If you recollect anything about the getting of medicine or anything that Mrs. Bennett said to you about it, state it. A.—I don't recollect any such thing.

Q.—If Mrs. Bennett has at any time told you of her feelings towards Dr. Bennett, state it. A.—She said she hated him, a great many times: I can't date them; she said she wished he would die.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember anything more.

Q.—About any other person? A.—Mr. Wehner; she said he loved her; but that was not reciprocal; she never loved anybody but Horace; one time at the piano when she was playing and singing, he told her he loved her; another time when he was in her room, she had on a pink sack and a white skirt, and he told her then he loved her, and she looked beautiful. (The witness wished to explain about a personal matter and was permitted.) I never said that I loved Mr. Wehner; I said I liked him better than any teacher I ever had because he was kind; she said Mr. Wehner visited Germany more than a year ago; I heard he was coming back with a wife, and clasped my hands together and said, "Ain't you glad!" she said she hardly believed he could be married, and expressed astonishment and said, "What would his wife say if she knew that he had first loved me?"

Q.—Anything further? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Any conversation last Summer about this story you have recited? A.—She (Mrs. Bennett) said she should deny it; she never told it to anybody but me, and if I stated it she should deny it; that was the time she told it to me.

Q.—This was last Summer? A.—No, it was when she told me about Mr. Wehner, in the Spring of 1857, and I said my word would stand against hers, and that she could deny it if she was a mind to.

Q.—About a proposition of marriage, what did she say? A.—She said Mr. Wehner never had proposed marriage to her; she supposed it was because she loved Horace.

Q.—Do you remember anything about a miniature and a hook on it? A.—Yes; she gave me a miniature of herself, and there was a hook off it—a daguerreotype case—and I looked at it, and went to clasp it together, and asked her when; she said Mr. Wehner could tell; she said Mr. W. had made love to her.

Q.—Do you remember anything said about kissing? A.—I remember something said about it, but it was not what Mrs. B. said.

Q.—Will you state what Mrs. B. has said about Mr. Beck? A.—She said she became acquainted with him in the Winter, in December and January of 1856 and 1857; she said he was then in love with a young lady, and that his affection was not reciprocated, because the lady was engaged to another gentleman; next Summer Mrs. Bennett came into New-Haven, and visited one of the rocks with Mr. Beck: he declared there that he loved her; he said his grandfather had died and left him a fortune, and he proposed to her to elope with him, but she would not allow him to talk so to her; then he wished her to promise that if she was ever released from the Doctor, that she would marry him; I have forgotten whether she said she made any answer or not; she said she did not love him.

Q.—Why? A.—Because she loved Horace.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say anything to you about sitting in Smith's lap? A.—She said she was in New-York at her aunt's, and she came up stairs and found her sitting in Smith's lap, [suppressed tittering;] she stated nothing further about it; about Mr. Beck she told me that he (Beck) said it was me, (Mrs. Bennett,) not another young lady, that he loved.

Q.—What did Mrs. B. say when you asked her why she did not tell you of that before? A.—That it was because she did not want me to know it.

Q.—What did Mrs. B. say her husband's feelings would be in case she should not get a bill of divorce? A.—That affairs would not be any worse for her, but that he would still live with her, he thought so much of her.

Q.—Do you remember any conversation in which Mrs. B. said what she would do if the Doctor was dead? A.—She said that she would marry Horace, and that the day of the Doctor's death would be the happiest day of her life. This was in the Winter of '56 and '57.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say anything to you of the opinion she had of the marriage institution? A.—She said one day, when she was angry, that she had no opinion at all of it.

Judge Blackman cross examined the witness.

Q.—Are you the wife of Mr. Sanford, the agent of Dr. Bennett? A.—I am.

Q.—Was your husband at the time of this conversation with Mrs. Bennett acting for Dr. Bennett? A.—I know at that time he had talked with him, but do not know whether he was doing any work for him.

Q.—Has your husband since that time been actively engaged in preparing Dr. Bennett's case for trial? A.—I have been in New-York State during the Summer.

Q.—Has he not been engaged at work for Dr. Bennett? A.—Part of the time he has.

The question was again repeated, and the witness stated that he had been engaged in preparing the case for trial a part of the time.

Q.—I asked whether he had been *actively* engaged? A.—I do not know. Part of the time he has been engraving but not for Dr. Bennett.

Q.—At what time were you engaged to be married to your husband? A.—I do not remember the day or the hour. [Laughter.]

Judge WALDO could not see the relevancy of the question, but it was again repeated and the answer given that she was certainly engaged to him the day she was married, but she could not tell whether she was engaged a week before her marriage or not. We had an understanding that if he did not see any one he liked better than me, nor I any one whom I liked better than him, that we would some time be married. [Laughter.]

Q.—Were you ever the personal and intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did that friendship continue? A.—We were intimate all one Winter (1856-7.)

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Sanford? A.—I have known him ever since I have been in New-Haven, for three or four years, but was not all the time intimate with him. The conditional engagement referred to did not exist until he began calling on me.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not remember exactly, but it was after the Winter of 1856-7.

Q.—How long after your intimacy with him began did you continue your intimacy with Mrs. Bennett? A.—Until last Winter.

Q.—About what time? A.—It was after January, but I was not with her continually up to that time, though I was a friend of hers.

Q.—Did you visit her any after last January? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Where were you married? A.—In the First Methodist Church.

Q.—Did you take a wedding trip? A.—No.

Q.—Did you receive any wedding presents? A.—Of no account; a friend presented me with a bottle of perfumery, [tittering.] that was all.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett make you any wedding presents? A.—Not that I remember; he may have given me an orange some time. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is your husband engaged in a labor of love for Dr. Bennett, or does he work for pay? [Objected to, but admitted, though Judge WALDO considered it remote, and the question was not pressed.]

Q.—Did your statement with reference to Mrs. Bennett's threatening to contradict you apply to statements in Court? A.—No.

Q.—Was it intimated to you that Mrs. Bennett would call on you as a witness when she asked you to observe Dr. Bennett's treatment of her? A.—I supposed she would get her divorce without witnesses.

Q.—Have you been Mrs. Bennett's adviser with regard to this suit? A.—No; I told her laughingly that tears would have effect, and that she had better bring the children into Court.

Q.—Were Mrs. Bennett's tears to be a joke too? A.—I had nothing to say about Mrs. Bennett's tears; the conversation we had about the children was not serious.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mrs. Bennett while in George-street suffering for want of fuel? A.—I went there once when the Doctor had lit the fire down in the furnace, and Mrs. Bennett had built a fire up stairs in the grate.

Q.—When was that? A.—In the Winter time.

Q.—Did you at that time say that if you were Mrs. Bennett you would not live with the Doctor? A.—I have said so to her when she complained of his abuse. [Objected to.]

Q.—Did you say this at the time you had the conversations with her previously referred to about noting facts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she at that same time complain to you of the misconduct of her husband? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was it in view of the previous conversations you had that she made the request. A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you at any time observe that Mr. Bennett's children were without stockings until late in the Fall? A.—I have, and it was about the time when Dr. Bennett turned the grate so as to let the fire down.

Q.—Do you know anything of Dr. Bennett's order ing the servant girl not to sweep the room after Mrs. Bennett had told her to? A.—Dr. Bennett, I suppose, knew of the sweeping being discontinued, but he did not come in while I was there and order it to be stopped.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett pawn a collar to buy stockings with? A.—All I know is that she said she did so.

Q.—Did you at any time ask Mrs. Bennett to come to your house to see Mr. Wehner when he was going to give you music lessons? A.—I might have done so, but I did not know he made any pretensions of loving her then.

Q.—Have you ever been out riding with Dr. Bennett? A.—I did once when he was going out to ride on horseback; I was afraid to do so, but the lady I lived with prevailed on me to; Dr. Bennett wanted me to see how easily the horse went, and I rode a little ways; Mrs. Bennett rode afterwards.

Q.—Have you ever said that you helped many a married woman out of a scrape? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever have the Doctor's horse and carriage to ride? A.—Only as it was hired by other people; since this Court has been held I have come here in it; some time ago, Taylor, a machinist, got it to go riding with me.

Q.—Did Dr. Bennett furnish anything toward your wedding dress? A.—He never gave me anything.

Q.—Did he ever furnish money through any one else to aid you? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you assist Mrs. B. in any way in the preservation of her Summer wardrobe? A.—Yes; last Winter, after her return from New-Rochelle; she had thrown her clothes in a box together, and nailed the cover on; they had become damp and mussed, and I shook them out.

Q.—Are they now in the house where you live? Q.—Not unless they have been taken there since I left; I did not see the clothing taken away, but suppose it was removed, though I cannot tell the day; it might have been in February or March; I do not know who took them away; an expressman Miller by name, brought them there, at Mrs. Bennett's request.

Q.—Did you go with Mr. Sanford to superintend the removal of the clothing? A.—No, and I know nothing about it since the time I have referred to.

Q.—Was there any reason for selecting Miller rather than any one else to bring the clothing to the house? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS.—We glean the following from the appendix to the recent report of the Postmaster-General, furnished by the Auditor of the Treasury for that Department. The amounts charged as "accrued transportation," and placed to the credit of contractors and others for mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1858, were, for regular services, $7,344,615 44; special offices, $913,525 41; route agents, $225,797 84; river mails, $4,850; foreign mails, from New-York to Havre, $99,-838 10; New-York to Bremen, $100,585 93; Collins' line, (Navy Department,) $33,758 48; across the Isthmus of Panama, $100,000; from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, $29,053 80; expenses of Government mail agents, $1,370 85. Total, $8,288,983 03. The amount actually paid during the year for mail transportation was $6,346,054 17, of which $14,395 18 was for transportation during previous years. The amount credited as accrued account and charged to contractors for over credits and damages, was $37,563 45; fines imposed upon contractors, $17,061 32; deductions from their pay, $84,326 16. Total of damages, fines and deductions, $138,950 93.—*Washington Star.*

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, AND MORE
Than I can recount, may be bought in the store Of MACY, of whom, if you'll take my advice, You'll patronize, seeing he has but *one price!*
In Sixth-avenue, Nos. 204 and 206, his stand is, And everything there you may look for, at hand is.

NEW-YORK AND THE SUBURBAN CITIES are well represented every fair day at MACY'S one-priced store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., New-York City, where may be found an EXTENSIVE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, CORSETS, &c., &c. Ladies, Mr. MACY has a fine STORE, well-stocked with FINE WARES. We advise you, one and all, to make a bill with him. R. H. MACY.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the
POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN, MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold without a positive loss.
The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.
FURS:
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE,
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE,
SETS OF ERMINE,
GENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS,
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety,
And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, Cheap or Costly.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,
Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $40.
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $35.
OPERA CLOAKS.
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $30.
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upwards.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS.
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE,
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basques, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
in immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS (including fancy hats) for small Boys.
A rich assortment.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including
1,000 French Embroidered Collars, at $1.
1,000 French Embroidered Hdkfs.
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
GENTS' HATS AND CAPS.
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival Hat for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Some manufactured and imported.
PERSONS MAKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, always on hand.

SEWING MACHINES.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, and well made, for $1 31; sixteen springs, $1 50; and sixteen springs, $2. Children's skirts, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs, $9 per dozen; eleven springs, $11; and thirteen springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; 24 do., $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S model Skirt Depot, No. 345 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

## DRY GOODS.

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND FURS.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have
REDUCED THE PRICES
of all my Cloaks and Furs,
Expressly to suit the multitude in the making of
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BEAUTIFUL BEAVER CLOAKS.
BEAUTIFUL VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS.
All at 25 to 40 per cent. reduction.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
LACE CURTAINS.....from $3 to $25 per pair.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.....from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN,
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 20,
A choice selection of NEEDLEWORK SETS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

AT 40 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
GREAT SALE FOR 20 DAYS.
VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, VERY RICH.
Also, BEAVER CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS in every style.
Closing out at great sacrifice.
No. 503 Broadway.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
This week
Heavy Winter Beaver Raglans at $4.
Heavy Castor Beaver Raglans, $5.
French Beaver Raglans, $6 and $7.
Castor Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, $7 and $8.
French Beaver do., do., crochet fringe, $9 and $10.
Ladies will be repaid for their trouble by examining our Stock before going to Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

REDUCED PRICES.
PATON & CO.
Are now offering many patterns of Linen and HOUSEKEEPING STOCK,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, DAMASK QUILTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
at less than cost, to close the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Would call attention to their annual Reduction Sale.
Rich Honiton Sets $15, now $8; French Embroidered Sets $12, now $4; handsome Muslin Sets $2, Honiton Collars 10s. All new fresh goods, fashionable shapes. A very choice assortment of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Our reputation will be sufficient for the above. Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, &c. Real Shetland Veils, 8s. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 20th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs.....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES LACE AND MEDALLION SETS.
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
In new shapes and designs—very handsome.
INFANTS' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, BRETELLES, &c.—all very pretty for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

PRINTED BAIZES AND TABLE COVERS.
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade
An extensive assortment of embroidered and
PRINTED TABLE COVERS.
Printed Baizes and Squares of all sizes, and a large variety of patterns.
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
PATON & CO.
Offer to their retail trade
a very fine assortment of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
from auction.
DRAPERIES, CORNICES and SHADES
in every variety.
No. 341 Broadway.

AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
Will be offered for a short time longer, the entire balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMICK & SIMPSON.
Everything will be sold
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,
As the sale is positively
FOR CLEARANCE.
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal-sts.)

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BLACK SILK VELVET CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
REDUCED 30 PER CENT.,
This Morning,
In order to close the stock.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

CARPETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Tremendous low prices for English Tapestry Brussels and Velvet Carpeting, Floor Oil cloths, &c., &c.,
At J. HYATT'S Carpet Emporium,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING!—GREAT REDUCTION!!
IMMENSE STOCK AT OAK HALL OF
FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS,
FINE CLOTH OVERCOATS,
FINE DRESS FROCK COATS,
NEW STYLE BUSINESS COATS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS,
RICH VELVET, SILK and CASSIMERE VESTS, &c.
The above Garments are made equal to "FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK," and got up expressly for the "HOLIDAYS." I have on hand a large assortment of "LOW PRICED CLOTHING," which DEFIES ALL COMPETITION. For instance:

| | |
|---|---|
| GOOD WARM OVERCOATS | $3 to $6 00 |
| BEAVER OVERCOATS | $5 00 |
| GOOD WINTER VESTS | $1 to $2 50 |
| CASSIMERE PANTS | $2 to $4 00 |
| GOOD BUSINESS COATS | $3 to $7 00 |

OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st. Open until 8½ p. m.; Saturday, 11 p. m.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN Carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
10,000 yards of Floor Oil cloths, well seasoned, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. to 6s. the yard,
At J. HYATT'S, Carpet Dealer,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING!!
GREAT REDUCTION AT OAK HALL!!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Open until 8½ p. m.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE THE LEASE AND fixtures of a large billiard-saloon, (8 tables,) which is now clearing from $40 to $60 per week, from billiards alone, with every chance of increased business by the edition of a good bar. The present proprietor being a man of means and extensively engaged in business which compels him to be traveling, offers the whole at less than cost on easy terms. The tables are in perfect order, having been refitted this month with Phelan's Patent Cushions. For further particulars, inquire of LOUIS C. KOPPEL & CO., No. 24 North William-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 23 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIADYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
HANDSOME AND
CHEAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver-plated tea-sets, 6 pieces | $19 50 |
| Silver-plated tea-kettles | 9 50 |
| Silver-plated cake baskets | 5 00 |
| Silver-plated casters, 6 cut bottles | 4 50 |
| Silver-plated table spoons, the dozen | 3 50 |
| Silver-plated table forks, the dozen | 3 75 |

ALSO,
An immense variety of
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE CLOCKS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, &c., &c.
At a very small advance on their cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A large and well-assorted stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20, Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

NO. 371 BROADWAY.—CATHOLIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—In selecting your presents for the Holidays, do not forget your CATHOLIC FRIENDS, but call at the OLD-ESTABLISHED CATHOLIC HEADQUARTERS,
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway,
And examine their rich and varied assortment of Bibles, Prayer-books, Annuals, Gift-books, and Devotional Works, in every style of binding, and at prices to suit all classes.
Ask particularly to see
GENTELLUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, a perfect *chef d'œuvre* of gorgeous binding, beautiful engravings and exquisite typography.
They also publish
HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE, Royal 4to, the most magnificent edition of the Inspired Writings ever published on this side of the Atlantic; and the
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,
The most complete, comprehensive and elegant Manual of Catholic Prayer ever published.
Also, BEADS, MEDALS, ENGRAVINGS, STATUETTES and MEDALLIONS in every variety.
☞ Do not forget the number, 371 Broadway. ☜
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
No. 371 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AND OTHER PRESENTS.—At the old stand, No. 257 Bleecker-st. A. MAZE would respectfully inform his friends and the public that, wishing to retire from the business, and not having found a suitable cash purchaser for his entire stock, he will close out his extensive assortment at remarkably low prices, unequaled for cheapness anywhere. He feels confident that, if favored by their calls, none can or will go away unsuited. It would be well to call early, in order to make selections with comfort, and thus escape the crowd usually attendant during the Holiday week.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES,
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 174 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

A NOTICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
At HARRIS & RUSSAK'S,
No. 328 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 238 Bowery.
We sell our large and various stock of
Sables, Ermine, Mink, Stone Marten,
etc., etc., etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!
Fur Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars and Gloves; also, a large assortment of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy Furs in great variety.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

## DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 55 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 26. Soirées given, as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

CEBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be supplied with the beginning of this superb STORY, if immediate application is made.

LOOK, BOYS!
HERE'S THE BOOK FOR YOU!
WILD SPORTS
AND
ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
BY FREDERICK GERSTAECKER.
With eight Crayon Drawings.
Most Splendidly Executed in Oil Colors.
16mo. Price $1.
THIS BOOK HAS NO EQUAL
In splendor and beauty of Illustration.
It surpasses anything of the kind yet published.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
May be had at all the Bookstores.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be supplied with the beginning of this superb STORY, if immediate application is made.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT WORK ON THE HOLY LAND EVER PUBLISHED.
PALESTINE PAST AND PRESENT,
By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN. Illustrated by Steel Engravings, Chromographs in oil colors, and the most exquisite Wood Engravings. 600 royal 8vo, pp., on super calendered paper. This work presents an epitome of the History of Palestine to the present day, together with scientific notices of great interest in the elucidation of numerous biblical and classical questions. It is the most important, instructive and superbly illustrated work ever issued from the American press.
THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, uniform with the above.
Price of each, cloth $3 50; half calf $4 50; Turkey gilt $5.
J. CHALLEN & SON, Phila.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., N. Y. } Publishers.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
SEE HOME JOURNAL, JAN. 1, 1859.
New subscribers can be supplied with the beginning of this superb STORY, if immediate application is made.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST,
LADIES'
AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
FOR
JANUARY,
Containing
SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL COLORED STEEL FASHIONS,
Amusing Tales, Fashionable Novelettes, Extracts from New Works, Gems of Poetry, Sketches of Travel and Items for the Ladies.
PRICE 18 CENTS.
To be had at the principal News and Book stores.
HENRY WHITE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

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PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pierre the Partisan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rube the Ranger—Asphodel—Tom Cringle.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

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**Ocean Mail Steamers.**

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Dec. 22, at 7½ A. M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are glad to be able to announce, this morning, the safety of the *Ariel*, which left Southampton on the 1st instant for this port, though the announcement is coupled with intelligence which will be received with heartfelt sorrow by many. She put into Halifax yesterday afternoon short of coal, and will sail again for this port to-day. She has experienced very severe weather, and on the 8th instant, during a heavy gale, she was struck by a sea which instantly killed Captain Ludlow, the commander, and severely injured the second officer and several others. No further particulars are given by our telegraphic report.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico is to the 6th instant, and presents as reliable a view of events which have recently transpired there as can be gathered from any source. The whole tenor of our advices is to the same end—the most hopeless anarchy. The question of foreign intervention, according to our correspondent, appears to be settling in the minds of the Mexican people. The French Minister in Mexico, indeed, publicly asserts that France intends to interfere. The relations between England and Mexico are also known there to be in a precarious condition. No further hostilities of importance had occurred, though a battle which was expected between Miramon and Marquez for the Government, and Degollado, Blanco and Artega for the Federalists, was looked forward to with interest as a test of the prowess of the interior forces.

A most remarkable narrative of captivity and suffering in the prisons of Mexico will be found in our columns this morning, given by a gentleman whose case has too tardily been taken notice of by our Government. J. M. Ainsa, in March, 1857, was residing in the Gadsden Purchase, contiguous to Sonora, when the party of Americans under Henry A. Crabbe, brother-in-law of Ainsa, entered the latter State and became the victims of Mexican cruelty. Shortly afterwards, Ainsa was seized on American soil and marched across the line into Sonora, after witnessing the butchery of four companions. He was kept in durance sixteen months, suffering the greatest indignities, a portion of the time under sentence of death, until intelligence reached Guaymas that a United States vessel was shortly to visit there to inquire into his case, when he was quietly shipped off to Mazatlan and set at liberty, and ultimately reached San Francisco. The narrative presents one of the greatest series of outrages which has ever been brought to the public attention.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were quite interesting. After the reading of the journal, and the presentation of memorials, the Senate voted to adjourn over from the 23d inst. to the 4th of January, for the Holidays. A bill was introduced by Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah. Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would call up the French Spoliation bill on the 6th of January. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, as the order of the day, and occupied attention until the adjournment. A substitute was offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, a synopsis of which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Polk's amendment, relative to the locrtion of the road, was voted down. An amendment, offered by Mr. Foster, of Maine, that the road should be built exclusively of American iron elicited a lengthy discussion, but was finally carried by yeas 25, nays 23. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, then spoke at length in advocacy of his Pacific Railroad bill, introduced last week, the substance of which we also give in our report. In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means, on motion of Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the eighth census. The bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 was considered in Committee of the Whole, but without any conclusion. Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a Tariff bill. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, to furnish a statement of the value of the Imports and Exports between the United States and Great Britain and France for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857. The House agreed to the Senate's resolution to adjourn over for the Holidays.

Speaker Orr has written a letter to J. P. Reed, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman as to whether the remarks made by Mr. Orr at the late serenade in his honor in Washington, were correctly reported, in which he states that an incorrect report was made. He was represented to have given utterance to a sentiment which gave offence to his State Rights friends, and he thus sets himself right.

If we are to credit a statement which we receive from the Agent of the Associated Press, the Atlantic Cable has had another spasm. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., is said to have received from Newfoundland a dispatch asserting that some very good currents, were received, on Saturday last, from Valentia, and that one word was distinctly spelled out.

The Board of State Canvassers decided yesterday unanimously that they could not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers in regard to the votes for Members of Congress, and that the certificate in the Westchester District must therefore be awarded to the Hon. John B. Haskin.

It is asserted, on what is believed to be the best authority, that the fillibusters on board the schooner *Susan* sailed with the determination no to allow the British, or any other foreign power, to detain them without resisting until blood shall have been spilt—the purpose to bring the whole question of international law, and the assumed Protectorate of the British over the San Juan River, to an issue. Meantime, we learn from Washington of the existence of an Associa tion known as the Mexican and Central American Colonization Association, which is said to be widely ramified, comprising already two thousand names, and including many persons of influence and wealth. Nothing definite is known regarding their intentions, though it is asserted that General Henningsen has been selected to carry them out, whatever they are.

The case of the *Wanderer* is under investigation at Savannah. Collector Maboy, of Darien, testified that the vessel had no appearance of being a slaver; but a physician who was called to attend the negroes at Jekyl Island, swore that they appeared to be freshly imported, and could not speak English. The prisoners held at Savannah have been remanded for further examination, and large numbers of witnesses have been subpœnaed. According to the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Dec. 16, some two hundred and seventy of the negroes are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below the city of Augusta, on the Savannah River, having been recently conveyed thither from some point near Savannah, and that sales of some of the cargo have already been made. This is an important announcement. The *Chronicle and Sentinel* professes to have received its information from a reliable source.

The Comptroller sent in a communication to the Board of Councilmen last night, submitting his estimates for the tax levy for 1859 The total amount is $7,840,174 28, of which sum $1,246,000 is set down for the Common Schools of the City, $1,043,198 40 for the Police, $929,590 for the State Tax, $736,800 for the Almshouse, $594,519 28 for Salaries, &c.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Fernando Wood, and the members of the Common Council of 1857, indicted for fraudulently granting a lease of ground for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum there, were called up for trial. Ex-Judge Dean stated that the Ex-Mayor was defending a civil suit in another Court, and could not appear. The District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in his case, and called the other defendants. Only eight answering to their names, the recognizances of the absentees were ordered to be forfeited, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, the case of James Larkin, for the murder of John Dowling, the Mulberry-street bar-tender, in September last, was called up for trial, when Mr. John Graham, his counsel, said that after having thoroughly examined the testimony and the whole merits of the case, he had advised Larkin to plead guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, a plea which the District-Attorney was willing to accept. The prisoner was accordingly placed at the bar, and entered such plea. The Recorder deferred passing sentence till the last day of the term. A large number of cases were tried yesterday in this Court, the Recorder sitting till quite a late hour for the disposal of all the business that was on the calendar.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, opened steadily, with sales of 1,800 bales. Flour was moderately inquired for, at uniform rates. Grain, Hides, Iron, Molasses, Rice and Tobacco were inactive. Coffee was in lively demand. Pork was freely purchased, chiefly for future delivery. Sugars were in fair request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

### France and Austria.

When the first Napoleon marched upon Russia he was driven to his doom by one fixed idea, which haunted him like a fate. To all the suggestions of his councilors, to all the remonstrances of his Marshals, he had but one unvarying reply: "*Il faut faire peur a' l'Europe.*" To "strike terror into Europe" had become the necessity of his rule. To despise the simplest maxims of State policy, and the most ordinary rules of strategy; to alienate the nations arrayed under his banner, by open disregard alike of their interests and their feelings; to persist in offering battle to an enemy who could never be overtaken; to plunge headlong into solitudes and deserts from which every living creature had vanished at his approach; all this, which to the advisers and companions of the Great Captain seemed the extreme of madness, was excused to himself by the perpetual plea that he could not afford to wait, to stand still, even to seem dependent upon diplomacy, or compelled to temporize with the obstacles of nature. He ruled at home by force—he must prevail abroad by fear. There was no alternative for him. We know now the terrible end of all this world-wide intimidation. And yet it is impossible to doubt that the Emperor was right in his theory. The elect despot of France must be the arbiter or the executioner of Europe if he was to keep his place.

Inheriting in the recorded policy of his uncle whatever he possesses of settled principles of action, the present Emperor of the French has inherited also this indispensable condition of his position. The times have changed indeed, but the cardinal maxims that govern States and men do not vary. In the Europe of to-day, the reigning Napoleon must be what his predecessor was, though under a new aspect. Like his uncle, he must make France the pivot of the Continent; must draw the eyes of Europe steadily upon her; must make it the interest of the strong, and the instinct of the weak among her States, to court the alliance, or to shrink from the hostility of France. However sincerely Napoleon III. may desire peace, it is impossible for him to assume that pacific attitude which is the first and only sure guarantee of peace. The ideal conception of his authority, as announced by himself, is of an armed power invested with "moral dignity" by the commission which it has received from the people to keep everybody in order; and it is in the frailty of human nature that all men not subjects of France should feel, if they do not show, a certain anxiety as to the possible steps which this ordained guardian of the public may think it necessary to take in the discharge of his funetions. Ever since his accession to the throne, Napoleon III. has acquiesced in these conditions of his power. He has steadily talked peace, but just as steadily looked war. More fortunate than his uncle, he has contrived to strike terror into Europe without seriously risking either his throne, his fame, or his life. There has been no moment during the last six years at which the Powers, great or small, of the Continent, have felt really at ease with regard to the intentions of this new "man of destiny." Before the Russian war broke out he had proclaimed solemnly that the "Empire meant peace"—a declaration ratified by his summons of all the world to a grand Congress of Industry at Paris; but curiously illustrated in the old Napoleonic sense by the most tremendous conflict which Europe had witnessed since the terrible times of Moscow and of Waterloo. In 1858 he invited all the sovereigns, his allies and friends, to admire with him the completion of a great naval arsenal, intended in its inception by Louis XIV. to put France on a level with Great Britain in the contest for the mastery of the seas,—described by Napoleon I. as the "right arm of France advanced against the breast of England"—but lauded by the actual Emperor as a magnificent triumph of civilization and a new pledge of peace for all the nations. The *fêtes* of Cherbourg had hardly been forgotten when the force of Cherbourg was put forth in the Tagus to compel an independent power, Portugal, the oldest and nearest ally of England, into a practical surrender of her right to control the administration of maritime law by her own officers.

Not the wits of Vienna only, but the statesmen of Europe, may well be forgiven, then, for asking "*What next?*" The Empire meant peace, and the Empire brought all Europe to Paris by the diplomacy of its Crimean cannon and its African *chasseurs*. Cherbourg meant peace, and the ships of Cherbourg ride in the Bay of Biscay and the waters of Lisbon, as it were, with matches lighted, and the battle-signal flying. Why should not war mean peace, at last? Why should not the bayonets of France pass the Rhine or the Alps on a mission of order, and bring back the Saturnian age to distracted Italy, in the name of the modern Charlemagne, and by the mild persuasions that he used at Lodi and Marengo?

Such are the reflections which all thoughtful men are making in Europe now—reflections provoked not more naturally by the Emperor's evident determination to silence all discussion of his domestic policy in France, than by the attitude of antagonism which his Ministers have taken up to the Papal Government in Rome, to the Bourbons in Naples, and to the Austrians in Lombardy. We are not disposed to exaggerate the pressure of internal causes upon the French Government in the direction of war. The incursions of the State prosecution against M. de Montalembert was greatly modified, so far as France herself was concerned, by the slight opinion which the French people generally entertain of M. de Montalembert himself. The sorrows of the Press, too, are sorrows of Paris especially. The provinces are for the most part indifferent to them; and it is upon the provinces quite as much as upon the capital that Napoleon III. rests the pillars of his throne. Still, the hostility of the intellectual classes is not to be overlooked; and, in combination with the ambitious longings of the vast military force which the Emperor has educated and maintains, must make him more than ordinarily attentive to the chances of foreign employment for the passions of his people and his army. And these chances have been for some time accumulating in the direction of Italy.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. means to fight, if he means to put the tremendous army and the splendid navy he has been creating to the ordinary uses, Austria is plainly his safest foe. France has for ten years been standing face to face with Austria in Italy, a diplomatic smile upon her lips, but a drawn sword in her hand. At the Court of Naples, Austria has encouraged King Ferdinand to administer a severe snubbing to the Emperor; at the Court of Rome, Austria has supported the Pope in his indifference to the French protests in behalf of the unhappy Mortaras. Austria in Tuscany and the Duchies neutralizes the influence of France by her armed force, which reduces those States to the condition of Austrian provinces. Yet if to-morrow the French armies were to appear on the frontiers of Lombardy, every native court in Italy would veer to the side of France. For Austria, in a war with Italy supported by France, would be alone in Europe. England could not, Russia would not support her, and in the abstinence of England and Russia, Prussia, notwithstanding her recent reconciliation with the Court of Vienna, would be obliged to remain neutral. Whatever the eventual complications that might arise from such a contest, it is as certain as any prospective matter of politics can be, that France and Piedmont leading Italy against Austria would drive her at once beyond the Alps, and arrest the progress of that Austrian marine which already controls the Adriatic, and threatens to dispute with France the mastery of the Mediterranean. That Northern Europe would look quietly on upon so complete a destruction of the system of 1815 as would follow the reconstruction by France of the Kingdom of Italy, may well be questioned. But the relations of the European States at this moment are certainly such as greatly to favor a *coup de main* from France upon Austria. The recent acquisition by France from Switzerland of a new strategic position in the Alps, has given special importance to this state of things in the eyes of Austrian statesmen; and all Europe rings with rumors of "great things soon to be," rumors which are never wanting in these days of stocks and sensations, yet which derive a more than ordinary importance from the contemporaneous uneasiness of the Italian populations, and the movements of French troops along the southeastern frontiers of the Empire. Up to this time, Napoleon III. has swayed the councils of Europe by the mystery of his movements, and the vague threatenings of his policy. In the nature of things, there must be an end of this; and it would seem that nothing could be more likely than the inflammatory enthusiasm of revolutionary Italy to take fire from these menacing excitements, and to precipitate the catastrophe.

### The Miseries of Mexico.

There has ceased to be a newspaper Press at the City of Mexico. What information we derive from that quarter comes from our own correspondent and those of other papers, whose opportunities for following and noting the current of affairs are far less complete than is desirable. But let the divergences among their statements be as wide as they may, there is a dreary monotony in their tenor. They write as so many involuntary inmates of the castle of Giant Despair. Ruin rises up from every point of the compass: redemption appears at none. There is no strength in the usurpation outside the capital; when the Liberalists assault the capital, they lose their strength. General Miramon, the only leader of any mark of the Church Party, struggles under the difficulty of finding nobody to fight, although the country is reported as alive with invincible and innumerable antagonists. The interesting letters of our correspondent, given in other columns, bring into focus such light as he has been able to obtain upon this confused position of affairs; and the picture, it must be owned, lacks no color that could contribute to render it gloomily dark and discouraging.

To complete the chapter of miseries introduced by these letters, we add a summary of outrages experienced by American citizens in that Republic during the last eight months; and, to crown all, the narrative of Mr. J. M. Ainsa, whose is the only case selected, if it really be selected, by the American Government for vengeance. It merits special attention. A native of Mexico, but by choice a citizen of the United States, Ainsa left California in March, 1856, for the purpose of visiting his relations in Sonora. After a prolonged stay, at their solicitation he was induced to accept a clerkship in the store of Messrs Dunbar & Belknap, on the high road leading from Altar to Fort Yuma, a short distance within the American line, though not distant from the Mexican village of Sonoita. Two months had not passed before Ainsa received a premonition of the design of his brother-in-law, Henry A. Crabbe, to introduce a large immigration into Sonora, and in March, 1857, the first installment of the advancing party made its appearance at the Dunbar store. Col. Crabbe soon followed with a reserve, having arranged with large reinforcements to join him with such speed as they might find practicable. It is not our business to follow up the details of that unhappy expedition, nor is it essential to ascertain—what can never perhaps be known—whether the movement was a peaceful attempt at colonization, as the leaders and participants from the outset asserted, or a repetition of Walker's violent and visionary scheme. It is sufficient for our purpose to recapitulate, that Crabbe advanced into Mexico, March 26, announcing to the local authorities his pacific designs; that on the 1st of April, at Cavorca, he was encountered by the Sonorians, eight hundred strong, to whom his eighty-four Americans offered sturdy resistance; that on the day following his party entrenched themselves in the church and adjoining houses of the village, which they had defended for eight days, when the buildings were fired by the assailants, and the besieged, smoked out, worn out, and starved, were compelled to yield at discretion, and the whole body, with a single exception, barbarously shot. Such is the tragedy of poor Crabbe, and his associates; and it is a discreditable fact in the administration of this government, that—taking for granted the assumption of Mexican fear and ignorance, that the emigration was hostile—the Washington Executive has not investigated the circumstances, or exacted justice, if, on either side, there be any due. It is quite possible, and the fellow-countrymen of Crabbe are right in receiving it as true until disproved, that the movement was in response to the invitations issued by the Sonorian Government soliciting foreign colonists; a view countenanced by the extensive family connections of the adventurer in the country, and the terms of his own manifesto. They had no trial. They were put to death by the decree of no tribunal recognized by this Government. It remains to be seen whether the mystery surrounding their fate is ever to be officially solved.

To return to Ainsa. A few nights after the defeat and capture of Crabbe, the store of Dunbar was surrounded by a company of Mexican soldiers, who demanded the surrender of four of the expeditionists who, because of illness, had been left behind. Ainsa in reply warned the commander that he was upon American soil, and that the four men called for, as well as himself, were American citizens. The demand was persisted in; and seeing the hopelessness of resistance, and having obtained the amplest assurances of the safety of the party, the five surrendered themselves. The four refugees were forthwith shot, and flung upon the roadside. Ainsa was carried, bound, to Cavorca, where he was arraigned and questioned before Gabilondo, the military chief of the district. He continued to assert his American citizenship, and to defy their authority. After much hesitation and deliberation, the life of the prisoner was spared, and he was consigned to the cells of Cavorca, a prisoner in irons. Thence, on the 28th of April, he was carried guarded and bound to Altar, where, as he passed to a loathsome dungeon, he had the satisfaction of seeing the paltry militia of the town marching in a body over an American flag, spread conveniently in the street to receive the miserable indignity. In May, he was transferred to a cell at Guaymas, in which, hopeless of release, he remained until July 18, 1858, passing in the interval through the mockery of a trial, ending in a sentence of banishment. The sentence, after vexatious delay was executed. He was carried, still a prisoner, to La Paz, and subsequently to Mazatlan, where, Aug. 3, he was set at liberty. The period of his imprisonment in the Mexican jails extended to sixteen months—months, his story assures us, of much suffering, harassing uncertainty, and gratuitous and excessive ill-treatment. The victim has since returned to his home in California.

There have been, of course, much more flagrant instances of cruelty and wrong than this. Cases of precisely the same character have occurred time and again upon all frontiers, where moss-troopers under one name or another will inevitably ride. Border life is seldom one which members of peace societies select. It is quite apt to be unpleasantly turbulent. Chances of immature fate attend the pacific resident, and he who, among rampant Apaches, Camanches and what not, or among Mexican Christians no whit more gentle, shall draw out a long life, must needs be wrapped in better proof than that of Pelides. President Buchanan, in his late Message, has done less than justice to the particular terrors of the Mexican frontier. He has told us of Indian outrages to be provided against, and of an inquiet population to be controlled; but nothing of substantial damage and wrong to American citizens, soil and property, which would go further than aught beside to justify the suggested occupation of the northernmost Mexican States. Nearly two years have passed since these men were dragged from our territory, four of them ruthlessly done to death and one of them as cruelly imprisoned, and we still lack reparation or any certain information that specific indemnity or even an apology has been applied for. There are vague indications that Mr. Forsyth indulged in fruitless correspondence in regard to Ainsa; there is an authenticated statement that the object of the *St. Mary's* and the *Saranac* in visiting Guaymas, is to exact redress for various unliquidated claims, this possibly among the number. But until some inquisitive member of the House or Senate shall call for full official details, it is quite likely we shall know nothing of Ainsa, and the singular adjuncts to his case, beyond his own interesting narrative.

A Prosperous State.—The witty and genial Canon of St. Paul's died a few years too soon. As there has never been more than one Canon of St. Paul's to whom these epithets could be applied, of course every one knows that we mean Sydney Smith, whose loving daughter, Lady Holland, attributes to her father's satirical pen the great feat of compelling the State of Pennsylvania to pay its honest debts. The witty ecclesiastic probably left the world under a similar delusion, and he may have been troubled with misgivings in his last hours that when he made his exit, Pennsylvania would resort to her old habits of repudiation. But, as we have said, he died a few years too soon; he should have lived to see what an excellent condition the finances of the Key Stone State could be put in by good management and honest courses. We are not altogether sure that the letters of the Canon of St. Paul's, and the exclusion of a Pennsylvanian from a London club, on the sole ground of his belonging to a repudiating State, have not had some influence on Pennsylvania finances. But, whatever the cause may be, it is certain that our brethren of Philadelphia are very exultant over the present condition of the finances of their State. Notwithstanding the reverses and commercial disasters of the past year, and the suspension of so many of their great manufacturing establishments, the State finances of Pennsylvania are in a better condition than they have been in before in many years, and the income of the State has been larger than ever before. One of the causes of this most gratifying state of things is attributed—and, no doubt, justly—to the State having got rid of its expensive canals, which were a constant drain upon the public treasury; yet since they were sold and have been managed as private property, they have proved a source of profit to their owners. The income which the State now receives from these once public works goes to the creation of a sinking fund, which will eventually wipe out the debt of the State. This fact would be sufficient to prove, if any proof were needed, how much better it would be, in all cases, for the management of similar works to be intrusted to the discretion of private individuals, who have a direct interest in the result of their operations.

The State of Pennsylvania can also boast of possessing one of the best managed and most prosperous railroads in the Union. The Pennsylvania Central exhibits a more prosperous statement of its affairs during the past year than any other road of equal extent in the world has been able to do. The monthly statement of its business shows an increase in its receipts for November of the present year of $73,772 over its receipts for November, 1857, while by the reduction in its expenses, the net increase is $267,198.

We have sometimes indulged in a good-natured joke at the ambition of the Philadelphians to compete with New-York in the matter of steamships, and their ingenious attempts to excel us in population by adding a dozen outlying towns and villages to their city limits, but we are heartily rejoiced at the gratifying exhibit which our neighbors make of their State finances. If they have been enabled to give such proofs of their prosperity during such a year of commercial disasters as the last, what may not be anticipated of Pennnsylvania with the return of better times, when all her furnaces shall be once more in full blast, and the demand for her inexhaustible coal mines shall have increased to what it was a few years ago.

### The New-York Ledger.

The first of Mr. Everett's *Mount Vernon Papers* makes its appearance in the number of the *Ledger* which was published yesterday. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series,—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate, vindicating its present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the *Ledger* shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series of papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history and memorials of Washington.

The appearance of this article from Mr. Everett's pen will bring the *Ledger* to the notice of very many persons who have not been in the habit of reading it hitherto. They have formed their opinion of the paper from the current newspaper representations of it—they will be disappointed in its character. Instead of being one of the *flash* weeklies of the day, filled with exciting and demoralizing fiction, they will find it one of the most carefully edited journals of the day,—abounding in judicious practical suggestions, conveyed in the most unexceptional terms, and fastidiously avoiding everything which can offend good taste or the most rigid morality. Mr. Bonner is fully entitled to the praise, not only of being the most astute and enterprising publisher, but of being also the most judicious and successful practical editor, of the day. He has won his unequaled and deserved success not less by the skill and ability with which he has catered to the public taste than by the bold energy with which he has conducted the business of his establishment.

The *Ledger* is printed in a style of unequaled neatness and elegance. We understand that half a million copies of this number,—which bears date the 1st of January,—have been printed, and were issued yesterday from the publishing agency of Ross & Tousey, in Nassau-street.

### The Westchester District.

We have already alluded to the fact that the old Postmaster at New-Rochelle, Mr. Kissam, had been removed from office because he did not make himself sufficiently active in securing the defeat of Mr. Haskin. We have also given the substance of the memorial sent to Washington by a very large number of the Democratic residents of his vicinity, representing that Mr. K. had always been a Democrat, and remonstrating against his removal.

The following letter addressed to Mr. K. by the Hon. Gouv. Kemble, who was the candidate in opposition to Mr. Haskin, shows more precisely the nature of the charges preferred against him.

Cold Spring, Dec. 3, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, together with the copy of the memorial sent to the Postmaster General. I very much regret that I did not see you, as this memorial does not answer the complaints, that, on my visit to the lower towns of Westchester previously to the election, came to me from at least half a dozen different sources, of your want of sympathy and coöperation with the friends of the National Administration in your town, complaints since confirmed by the Chairman of your Democratic Committee. The charge is not that you did not vote with them, but that you refused to work with them, and to use your influence in the town in support of the Democratic ticket, and they now say that if you and your friend Mr. Brundige, the light-house keeper, had been true, you could have controlled at least thirty votes that were given against us, or thrown away upon the American ticket.

I am thus particular in stating the charges as they exist against you, because I should very much regret to do you an injustice, and to give you an opportunity of rebutting them, which your memorial does not do. I agree with you that if you are removed, on the same charges, Mr. Brundige should also be removed.

Yours very truly, GOUV. KEMBLE.

J. M. Kissam, Esq., Postmaster, New-Rochelle.

This letter affords an exceedingly pleasant intimation of the services expected of men who hold office under the present Administration. Mr. Kemble was held up to the admiration of the world during the canvass, by a professedly Republican City journal, as the pink of gentlemanly propriety—as one who would never stoop to a questionable act in the service of political parties. The preceding letter will show how well-founded is this claim on his behalf.

Enterprising.—Chevalier Wikoff, who manages the diplomatic department of our dilapidated neighbor, the *Herald*, professes to have just discovered that the Ouseley Treaty, which was published in the Times of Sept. 27, was never concluded! He professes to derive his information from the State Department. If he will take the trouble to refer to our statement at the time of its publication, the Chevalier will discover that this treaty was *drawn up* at Washington, and sanctioned by the English Government, *to be* negotiated and ratified with Nicaragua.

Perhaps the Chevalier will deny, bye-and-bye, that the Chinese Treaty, which was published at length in the Times a month ago, and has not made its appearance in the *Herald* yet, was never negotiated.

### The Atlantic Cable.

We received the following last night, from the Agent of the Associated Press:

"We understand that Mr. Cyrus W. Field received, yesterday, from Newfoundland, a dispatch of a nature calculated to revive the drooping hopes of the friends of the Atlantic Cable. On Saturday last, the Superintendent tells Mr. Field, some very good currents were received, and the word 'Henley' was distinctly recognized at about the hour when, according to advices received by the *Arabia*, Mr. Henley's large machine was to have been working."

**The Hermann again—Note from Mr. Hobson.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Sir: My attention having been called to certain communications, which have recently appeared in the columns of the New-York newspapers, over the respective signatures of Henry Randall and Edward Cavendy, in which my name has been used as one cognizant of all the facts which the said communications desire to establish, I am reluctantly obligated to make the following statement:

1. That from *personal* observation, so far as my judgment serves, Capt. Cavendy from the date of his arrival with the steamship *Hermann* on the west coast of South America, used every effort in his power to forward the best interests of the company by whom he was employed.

2. That on reaching Panama with the *Hermann*, Capt. Cavendy was governed in dispatching his ship, *direct to San Francisco*, by perfectly pure motives—myself, might be confided the reply, were one deemed necessary, to an article, wherein the South is made the object of especial vituperation. But the true reason, apart from want of leisure, for declining to make the *Review* the butt of such arrows as I might discharge, is to be found in this fact, that I held my country to have passed long since, the day, when the *Review* in question, was competent to affect her, or to shake the feelings of a single individual of her sons; and that, as regards Liberia, she has already lived down more than half the oft-refuted slanders which have been now repeated, and that Time may safely be relied upon to vindicate the remainder.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. LATROBE.

President American Colonization Society.


Academy of Music—This grand ball of the [illegible] to-night. A [illegible] The Floor Committee [illegible] names of some of our most reputable [illegible] attendance of the best sort. There is no [illegible] rooms in America as the Academy of Music. For the sake of a noble object we hope to see a [illegible] evening at the Mount Vernon Ball to-night. The [illegible] will be decorated with unusual splendor.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. [illegible] commenced an engagement at this house last night playing *Hamlet* in Shakespeare's play of that name. He was supported by the stock Company now at this house, and creditably. As an artist so quiet, [illegible] and excellent, is not often seen on our boards, and we trust in this engagement Mr. Barry Sullivan will be properly appreciated.

Cooper Institute.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck's third and last Concert takes place at this establishment on Thursday evening next. Miss Hattie Anden, Miss Kate V. Comstock, Charles Guilmette, Edward Mollenhauer, and Wm. Mason will assist Mr. Goldbeck. The programme promises a delightful entertainment.


### Termination of the Allibone and Newhall Trial.

Yesterday, we announced the acquittal of Allibone and Newhall at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia papers give full reports of the arguments of the counsel in the case, with the reasons assigned by the District-Attorney for abandoning the prosecution. It appears that the evidence produced for the defence, on the part of Mr. Newhall, in the language of the prosecuting officer, "destroyed every bulwark the Commonwealth depended upon," and so the case was dropped, the Jury, under the instructions of the Court, found for the defendants, and Messrs. Allibone and Newhall walked quietly out of Court, happier men.

Judge Thompson, in his charge to the Jury, took stronger ground in behalf of the defendants. The *North American* reports his remarks:

"The first branch of the case, that of Mr. Newhall, the explanation which he has here proved by witnesses, is full and complete, and he was happy to say that he fully believed every act, matter or thing charged against Mr. Newhall had been fully explained; that instead of being a wrongdoer, he was the benefactor of the bank, and, in the language of Mr. Welsh, one of the witnesses, he was always trying to place the bank upon its proper footing. Some men, by their actions, are always being slandered when they should be praised. Such a man is Mr. Newhall. No one can hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Newhall was constant in his endeavors to help the bank out of its difficulties, and we ought not to hesitate a moment to do him justice—such justice as the District-Attorney has given him when convinced that no crime was intended by Mr. Newhall, although the District-Attorney may have thought so when he closed the case from the Commonwealth, and he at once, at the close of the defendants' evidence, stated that he could not rely on the evidence to warrant his asking a conviction at your hands, as the gist of this action had been taken away by the explanations of Mr. Newhall—and he was happy to say to the Jury that two of our fellow-citizens of this great city have fully and satisfactorily explained every one of their transactions with the bank."

The Philadelphia Press regard the verdict with favor. The *Press* says:

"No man who reads the testimony, and weighs the facts adduced in that trial, can believe for one moment that Thomas A. Newhall conspired with Thomas Allibone to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Mr. Newhall is evidently one of the heaviest sufferers by its failure, and was one of the most active and self-sacrificing supporters of the institution in the dark hours which preceded its suspension. The very acts which were supposed to have been proofs of guilt now appear to have been the strongest evidence of his regard for the interests of the bank."

Of Mr. Allibone the *Press* says:

"He was necessarily connected with many transactions in which Newhall did not participate, and which could not be investigated, either to his credit or discredit, in such a trial as that which has just terminated. He has, in days gone by, stood very high in this community—morally, socially and commercially—and been esteemed by a large circle of friends for his liberality, enterprise, and public spirit. His acquittal, however, will not necessarily satisfy the public that his management of the Bank was free from error; that question was scarcely touched by the trial. The most charitable conclusion that can be arrived at is, that, if he has erred, it has been the error rather of his heard than of his heart."

The *Ledger* has the following remarks:

"This, we presume, is the last of the Pennsylvania Bank, civil or criminal. All that may follow will be of a finishing character. Those who owe its remains money will have it to pay, if they are worth it, and within the reach of law to enforce its collection. The creditors of the Bank will receive much or little, according to its success in making collections. The institution is gone, hook and line, and the impression now is that there will not be a dollar for shareholders—probably only a per centage on the claims of the noteholders and depositors. This is as sad a wreck as that of the United States Bank, and like it, one that has carried misery to many households."

### Navigation on the Hudson—A Sloop cut through by the Ice.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday night at Poughkeepsie, and yesterday morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches. The weather on Saturday night and Sunday morning was cold, the thermometer standing at 8 degrees above zero. The river is frozen over from Albany to Poughkeepsie. On Sunday, the steamboats *Robert L. Stevens*, *Manhattan*, and the *Norwich* passed Poughkeepsie on their way up. They experienced a very rough and tedious passage, the river being full of floating ice between Sing-Sing and Poughkeepsie. The tow-boats *Syracuse*, *Austin* and *Ontario* passed Poughkeepsie on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, with boats in tow, the two former from Albany. The latter left this City with a quantity of barges for Albany, but not being able to proceed beyond Poughkeepsie, she returned to this City in company with the other boats. The *R. L. Stevens* came down last night. The *Hero* is yet in the ice at Four-mile Point above Hudson.

The sloop *Clarissa Ann*, of Poughkeepsie, loaded with marble, sank at New-Hamburgh on Saturday afternoon, whilst lying at the dock. She had been running all day, and the wind changing, she put in at New-Hamburgh, when she was observed to be slowly sinking, the water rushing into her from a hole which the ice had cut through her bottom. Efforts were made to keep her afloat by pumping, but to no purpose. She was owned by Collingwood & Co., of Poughkeepsie.

The Liberian Government and the Regina Coeli Affair.—The Baltimore *American* publishes a long correspondence between Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society and Senator Hammond of South Carolina, in reference to the affair of the *Regina Coeli*. Mr. Latrobe wrote to Senator Hammond, Nov. 9, asking an explanation of certain statements made by that gentleman in a speech delivered at Barnwell Court house, Oct. 29, in which Mr. Hammond asserted, in substance, that the colonists of Liberia had been virtually purchased by the French, with the purchased connivance of the President of the Republic. Mr. Hammond's authority for this assertion having been demanded, he referred Mr. Latrobe to the *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1858, and begged him "to turn his arrows on that Review as a foeman more worthy of his steel" than the Senator himself. Under date of Dec. 10, Mr. Latrobe addresses a long epistle to Mr. Hammond, in which he enters into an elaborate vindication of the Liberian Government. After denouncing the article on "Slavery in 1858" in the *Edinburgh*, as a stupid attack upon the United States, Mr. Latrobe demonstrates that the laws of Liberia forbid the Slave-trade under any pretext; and adds:

"The case which has thus been examined exhibits, unfortunately in fact, the too common spectacle of a struggle between the powerful when irresponsible, and the weak and unprotected—and instead of there being any just cause of complaint against Liberia, she is to be honored for the independent and disinterested manner in which

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The few weeks preceding the holidays are usually selected for holding the Fairs of various benevolent institutions, and there are not less than six or eight of these open in the City, at the present time. Each of these is intended for the support of some commendable charity, and all have their particular friends and promoters. The Fair of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Memorial Church was opened yesterday, at No. 751 Broadway. This Society aims less at the bestowal of alms than at providing suitable industrial employments for the poor of their congregation, and of the neighborhood, thus inciting them to habits of industry and self-reliance. Plain sewing is furnished at fair prices, and in cases of need, the articles when finished and paid for as work, are given to clothe the poor by whose labor they have been produced. The children are clothed for the Sabbath School, and the sick and helpless are cared for without regard to connection with the Church or congregation. The church itself was built as a memorial of the late excellent Bishop WAINWRIGHT. The public has shown much interest in the operations of this Society, and have made some handsome donations, which render the Fair really attractive and well worth visiting. It will be closed on Christmas Eve. At Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, a Fair has been opened for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary of Women and Children, located at No. 64 Bleecker-street. It will be continued during the week. The institution is in a rising condition, and is said to be doing much good. The ladies interested in providing a home, support and education for young deaf mutes, who are not admitted into our public institutions until 12 years of age, are holding a Fair in the Cooper Institute. They reckon Mayor TIEMANN and other distinguished gentlemen among the friends of their undertaking, but their Fair thus far, has been poorly patronized. They will close with an auction on Friday night. A Fair for the purpose of providing for the destitute little children of seamen is also open. The place selected is under the Mariner's Church, at the corner of Catherine and Madison streets. It will close on Saturday with a Christmas dinner to the children. Donations are solicited. The Fair of the Union Aid Society opened yesterday at Nibio's Saloon, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion. The object of this Society is to pay for and furnish a Home, which has already been built in Forty-second street, for the aged and infirm in the Methodist Church. Each of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the City have a department in the Fair, which is appropriately designated. The assortment of articles is large, and the exhibition promises to be most attractive when all the arrangements have been completed. The entrance is in Crosby-street. In connection with this subject we are requested to state that the Fair of the American Union will be opened this evening, at No. 620 Broadway. Eight floors in the ample building are appropriated to manufactures, inventions, machinery in motion, working and other models, paintings, statuary, curiosities, panoramas, philosophical apparatus, and every variety of fancy goods. A feature of this Fair will be a Bazaar, at which presents will be distributed to children. It will be opened this evening by addresses and other appropriate ceremonies.

THE NEW-YORK CITY TRACT MISSION.—This Society held its Thirty-second Anniversary on Sunday evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a numerous audience. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT occupied the Chair, and the services of the evening were opened by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. It appeared from the Treasurer's report that the receipts of the year amounted to $17,986 36 derived, principally from individual support. During the same period $13,951 26 were expended for missionary labor; $445 65 for incidental, including printing expenses; $964 59 for the debt due the American Tract Society at the close of 1858; and $2,624 86 paid the Tract Society during the year. From the report of the Female Branch of the Society it appears that it has raised $627 02, and that of this amount, $805 has been paid the American Tract Society for the services of colporteurs. The success of the City Tract Society is represented as having been unprecedented during the year. The statistics for the last year are as follows: Employed 28 Missionaries, of whom 19 and one assistant are Ward Missionaries; two and an assistant are Missionaries to resident Germans; two to immigrants; one to French residents; one to Jews, and one to seamen. The average number of visitors has been 1,134, and the results reported have been: 1,183,671 tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,236,879 pages; 1,084 Bibles and 778 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,310 volumes lent from Ward Libraries; 3,030 children gathered into Sabbath and 523 into day schools; 395 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 5,018 induced to attend church; 741 temperance pledges obtained; 2,670 religious meetings held; 104 backsliders reclaimed; 813 persons hopefully converted; and 674 converts united with evangelical churches. In moving the adoption of the reports, the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., made an appropriate address. Some remarks were also made by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, pastor of the First Baptist Church. A collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

KIOSKS.—They have a proposition at nurse in the Board of Councilmen, providing for the erection of what are fancifully named *kiosks*—or, in occidental vulgate, ornamental watch-boxes. The plan, as far as it shows itself to a public—which, of course, has nothing to say about it—involves the erection of small buildings here and there about the streets, with such architectural pretention as may be practicable within the compass of a pigeon-roost, the top to be crowned with a gas lamp of superior brilliancy, and the interior to be furnished for the accommodation of apple-women and newsmen by day, and for the police at night. It is a part of the project to have the gaslight, which the day-tenant is to pay for, extinguished punctually at eleven P. M. We have seldom encountered an enterprise so complete in all its parts. It deserves unlimited admiration. Pains have evidently been taken to admit of no incongruities. The streets are already too narrow, the sidewalks too crowded, and this scheme, at one comprehensive sweep, more than duplicates the cause of complaint. The trays and stools of apple-women and newsmen already occupy vastly too great space, notwithstanding ordinances wholly forbidding their use of the sidewalk; the new project developes that specific nuisance indefinitely. The City has no right in the streets save the right of way; yet it is dealing out to these unknown grantees a privilege of occupation, which must be offensive to the proprietor of every lot so invaded, and at the same time robbing him of a source of profit peculiarly his own. The great necessity for brightly-illuminated streets is not when they are thronged, as they are before 11 P. M.; but when they are deserted, and the housebreaker and foot-pad are astir, at midnight and after. The new project has no gas to offer after 11. It is of all things most desirable that during the latter half of the night, the policeman should be incessantly patrolling his beat; the new project proposes to shut him up, by a comfortable fire, beyond the possibility of use or service. Here is consistency with a vengeance. The element is wanting to perfect a systematic nuisance, and we should not accordingly be surprised if the Councils put it through with *empressement*.

THE SENATE POLICE COMMITTEE—A SCENE.—Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, appeared yesterday morning before the Committee of the State Senate, appointed to examine the operations of the Police Department. Senator SPINOLA was the only member of the Committee present, and Mr. FOLK refused to be examined. "I've consulted my lawyer," said he, "and I don't intend to be examined." Senator SPINOLA told him that if he was not examined now, he would have to go to Albany, by-and-by, and be examined. The law could appoint anyone to take testimony. Finally Mr. FOLK consented to give his testimony, but no information was elicited from him. He was asked what books were kept in his office, and he referred the Committee to the rules and regulations of the Police Department. In reply to other questions he referred to the clerks. Finally, he said he understood that testimony about Mr. PERSTON had been given before the Committee, and he wanted to give his testimony about that. Senator SPINOLA told him that when his testimony on this point was wanted he would be questioned. High words followed and finally Senator SPINOLA ordered Mr. FOLK out of the room. Mr. FOLK took his time, however, and it was some time before he left. He said he supposed this room was the Senator's, and he would have to go. The Senator told him that the room belonged to the State, and that if it was his own room he would kick him (FOLK) out. Mr. FOLK then immediately left. All this time Mr. LEWIS, the Comptroller of Brooklyn, was waiting to be examined. General Superintendent TALLMADGE was examined on Saturday, but the Committee does not desire that any of the testimony should be made public yet. The Committee will probably conclude its labors next Tuesday.

LECTURE ON MARINE AFFAIRS.—Capt. BELL, Professor and Teacher of Navigation and of Maratime law in the college of Messrs. BRYANT & STRATTON, delivered, in Cooper Institute, last evening, a lecture upon the necessity of a more thorough education of officers and seamen in the science of Navigation, and in all that relates to the duties of the shipmaster. The speaker traced a large proportion of the immense marine losses to the ignorance and incompetence of those having charge of ships, and advocated the establishment of a Board of Examiners, such as exists in England and other European countries—to decide upon the qualifications of captains and other officers of merchant ships. There was a fair attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the lecture.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—ROSANNA COTTER, a child four years old, was fatally burned, yesterday. Her clothes caught fire from the stove, at her parents' residence No. 223 West Twenty-seventh-street. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE "AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE" AT THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The inhabitants of the eastern side of the City do not often have the privilege of welcoming among them so distinguished a lecturing lion as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who delivers a lecture in the Rutgers Institute this evening. The witty and learned Doctor has long been a favorite lecturer, but since the publication of his autocratic essays in the *Atlantic Monthly*, he has been an object of great personal curiosity to thousands who never imagined the power of his wit, the depth of his intellect, and the brilliancy of his genius, until they read those remarkable essays.

MADAME MARIO ON THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.—Signora MARIO (JESSIE MERTON WHITE) lectured last night before a somewhat limited audience in Clinton Hall, on "Venice and the Italian Revolution." She related numerous incidents connected with the outbreak of 1848, and dwelt with much severity on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S suppression of Republicanism in Rome and the despotism of Austria. It had been said, she stated, by a journal in this City to-day, and she was quite sure it was an error, that she had expressed a desire that the American Government should represent to the Italian tyrants how bad their conduct is. She begged once for all to state that her work here had nothing to do with the Government, as she came here as a simple individual to appeal to them as men and women, as fathers, sons and mothers, to ask them whether they would not study the history of Italy in the past, watch her struggles, note that if she had not succeeded it was not because she was unworthy to succeed, and extend comfort and encouragement to her sons in their future efforts to secure the independence of their country.

COMPLIMENTS BETWEEN FIRE COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.—We learn, from Philadelphia papers, that the Hope Hose Company of that city are getting up a splendid testimonial, to be presented to the Manhattan Fire Company, of New-York, whose guests they were upon the occasion of their recent visit to the Metropolis. It is in the form of a very large and elegantly adorned frame, embellished with figures of firemen and firemen's implements. The frame will be filled with the photographic portraits of the eighty-seven men who were with the company upon the occasion of the visit.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Yesterday, at 1½ A. M., Officers VAN DERZEE and GRIFFITH, of the Harbor Police, discovered an Irishman, named THOMAS NUGENT, in the dock at Pier No. 14 N. R. By means of a rope they got him out, and placed him in charge of his brother, Capt. JAMES NUGENT, of lake-boat *F. A. Hunt*. Capt. NUGENT relates to the officers that on the night of the 16th inst., at New-Brunswick, Capt. JOHN MOORE, of the boat *C. Smith*, and his wife, when drunk, got into a quarrel, fell overboard, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—A series of interesting lectures are announced under the auspices of the Washington Literary Union. Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will deliver the first of the course this evening on the "Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." The reputation of Mr. MEAGHER will doubtless draw a large and discriminating audience to the Cooper Institute where, as is advertised, the lecture will be delivered.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young man named Joseph W. Wright, was thrown from his horse, immediately in front of a Fourth-avenue car, while riding in Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, on Sunday afternoon. The wheels passed over his body injuring him dangerously. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST CHARLES KNOX.—The charge of perjury made by Mr. MORRIS against KNOX, the well-known hatter, which was presented before Judge OSBORNE, after a very patient bearing of some weeks, and a thorough examination into the merits of the case, has been dismissed by him, there being nothing in the evidence offered tending to implicate Mr. KNOX in the very serious charge made against him, which grew out of a personal disagreement after a long continuance of business relations between the accuser and the accused.

DISMISSED.—The charge of perjury preferred against Mr. KNOX, the well-known hatter, which has been pending for some days, was *dismissed* yesterday, as being without the slightest foundation. It arose out of a difference upon business affairs.

ANOTHER BATCH OF DANGEROUS SPURIOUS BILLS.—Counterfeiters have become possessed of a large batch of the worthless notes of a concern called the Thames Bank, Laurel; Ind., and have commenced altering them to represent bills of various good Banks. These notes have already been altered to the Thames Bank, Norwich, Conn., the Conway Bank, Mass., and others. The following are descriptions of them:

*Ones*—Vig., cattle, &c. One cow is lying down, and behind her at the right another is standing up, and at her left is a horse looking over a fence; cattle crossing a stream and cars in the distance. On the right end is a half-length figure of a little girl with wreath of grapes around her head. On the left end is a female seated with a pail on her knee.

*Twos*—Vig., man and woman standing by a well. On right end a female is seated, holding a figure 2; on left end are two silver dollars.

*Fives*—Vig., farmer pouring swill from a pail into a trough, from which three pigs are feeding. On right end a farmer is carrying a basket of corn; on left end is an oval male portrait.

Every altered bill from the above that we have seen has been extremely well done, and would be certain to deceive those persons who were not acquainted with the genuine notes of any Bank to which they might be altered.

## Police Reports.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE MATSELL.—It is rumored at the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street that circumstances have transpired lately which may perhaps place GEORGE W. MATSELL once more at the head of the Police in this City. It is stated that certain copies of papers and records of his formal dismissal, which it is alleged were in the possession of the Police Commissioners, cannot be found, although search has been made for them high and low.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN WEST HOBOKEN.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday morning lying upon the Paterson plank road near West-Hoboken, and at first it was supposed he had committed suicide by shooting himself. A gun-shot wound was found in the neck, the ball having passed through the windpipe and lodged somewhere in the top of the head. The weapon could not have been in close proximity to deceased, as there were no traces of powder or wad; neither could any weapon or ammunition be found. The body was taken in charge by Coroner BOHNSTEAD, of Hoboken, who caused it to be removed to Hoboken. Last evening the Coroner came into possession of facts which led him to believe that the man was murdered about five o'clock yesterday morning, and he will accordingly make every effort to ascertain the facts. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height; black hair, goatee and moustaches. He was dressed in a blue sack overcoat, drab coat, black vest, dark pants, red flannel undershirt, white cotton shirt, black silk cravat, and long top-boots. A pair of tailor's shears, also a small pair of drab cassimere pants, were found with the body. The investigation will be commenced this afternoon, at Justice Crane's office, No. 98 Washington-street, Hoboken.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST ALDERMAN CLANCY.—An examination was commenced yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, upon the charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Stephen P. Russell, one of the late Democratic candidates for Comptroller, against John Clancy, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, and the County Clerk elect. The libel-charge, it will be remembered, is based upon an advertisement, published in the New York *Sun*, two or three days prior to the last election, The offensive part of the advertisement, according to the affidavit of the complainant, is an intimation that Mr. Russell took an active part in inciting the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844, during which the Church of St. Augustine was burned. It is alleged that Mr. Clancy procured the publication of the advertisement. One of the night-clerks and the advertising agent of the *Sun* were examined yesterday. The night-clerk, whose name is Abner Joy, testified that he received the manuscript copy of the advertisement; that at the top of it was written "Charge Oatman," and that he sent it up to the compositors' room without noticing the person from whom he received it; Mr. Clancy did not come into the publishing office that evening. Mr. Oscar F. Oatman, the advertising agent, testified, that John Clancy, publisher of the *Leader*, was authorized to have advertisements inserted into the City papers and charged to him. Mr. Beach, the editor of the *Sun*, showed him the manuscript copy of the advertisement, with his (the witness') name at the head of it, and he at once disclaimed all knowledge of it. During the day, he (the witness) met Mr. Clancy in the street, and the latter told him that on the ensuing evening he sent some advertisements to the *Sun*, charging them to him, and that he presumed it was all right. He replied, "No, it was all wrong." To which Mr. Clancy responded, "O, pshaw," or something to that effect. He presented bills to Mr. Clancy for payment for the advertisement declared to be libelous, and for another advertisement, and Mr. Clancy promised to pay him the money. Both witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length, but no new facts of material interest were elicited. The accused and the complainant were each strongly represented by counsel. There was also present a good sprinkling of Democratic friends interested in the case. The examination was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday afternoon.

THE RAPE AT JERSEY CITY FERRY—SINGULAR HALLUCINATION.—Sergeant Dickson has investigated the case of the woman said to have been outraged a Jersey City Ferry on Wednesday evening last. She is evidently deranged, and, in fact, has been a patient at the Institution on Ward's Island. Catharine Riley a young woman who lives and works in Jersey City, found her over there, and at her solicitation, brought her to the house of Mrs. Masterson, No. 482 Pearl-street, who was an entire stranger. At a meeting of the several parties yesterday morning, Dr. Shroder declared that no such outrage could have been perpetrated within twenty-four hours previous to her admission to the City Hospital, and that the whole story is a phantasy.

MORE STABBING.—The present week commences with a fair promise of as many murderous assaults with the knife as were exhibited in the Police records of last week. At 2½ A. M., yesterday, a man, giving his name as Patrick Scully, was found by a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, lying nearly insensible on the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, bleeding profusely from two stabs in the temple. He was taken to the Station-house, and his wounds, which are considered dangerous, were dressed by Dr. Sheehan. He says that he was attacked in Division-street by a gang of roughs, knocked on to him, and stabbed..... A resident named John Reilly, in the early part of last evening, was seriously stabbed in the abdomen by Hugh Holland, whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct. Police-Surgeon Wade dressed his wounds, after which he was taken to his residence, No. 144 West Twenty-eighth-street.

A SMART SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon, a man, apparently a German, called at the store of Messrs. White & Bird, corner of Nassau-street and Maiden-lane, and desired to be shown some sets of furs. The clerk displayed different sets, and at last the customer chose two mink sets, worth $155, and stated he wanted them to present to a lady who had been very kind to him in a recent fit of sickness, but would like to have the privilege of exchanging them before Christmas if they did not suit. The gentleman desired the goods sent to No. 179 East Broadway, and stated he would pay for the furs there. One of the firm, to make sure that no swindle could be perpetrated, sent around to another store of theirs, a short distance off, after a very sharp lad to take the goods, which were sent to the house in East Broadway, where the customer met the boy at the house and gave him a check, as follows:

No. 45. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.

PACIFIC BANK,

Pay to White & Bird One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars.

$155. G. ROLLETTER & CO.

When the check was taken to the Bank it was ascertained that no such firm had ever had an account there. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the house in West Broadway, when it was ascertained that the man who bought the furs had engaged board at the house yesterday morning, and gave as a reference a partner of his, named Palmer, whom he said was connected with him in a commission business down town. The detective force were made acquainted with the facts of the case, but no clue could be obtained of the swindler. The man is described as a German, about 32 years old, speaks English in rather a broken manner, and dressed in quite a genteel style. John N. Genin, C. Godfrey Gunther & Sons, and a number of others have been victimized in a similar manner by the same man, for about the same kind of goods, and the bogus checks are still deposited at the detective office.

A CONSIDERATE POCKET.—The thieving gentry have a preference for current money, and discounting even first-class notes, is distasteful to them. Two gentlemen complained, yesterday, at the Police Head-quarters of having had their pockets picked. Mr. Louis Burt, of No. 160 Mott-street, had his exchequer diminished to the amount of $46, and a Mr. Patterson, of No. 293 Broadway, lost $17 in bank-bills, and $1,000 in notes. Mr. Patterson had hardly recited his loss when Sergeant Lefferts handed him his port-monnaie containing the missing notes, which had just been given to him by Mr. Burt. The supposition is that both parties were robbed by the same pickpocket, and that after the robbery discovering that one of the pocket-books contained valuable notes, he attempted to restore it to its owner, and in doing so thrust the wallet into the pocket of the wrong man. The smart culprit is of course unknown.

AN EXPENSIVE CIGAR.—John Von Spondanck, a German, at 3 A. M., yesterday, stepped into the restaurant corner of Elm and Howard streets, and called for a cigar. The bartender gave him a cigar, when a dispute arose regarding the price. The bartender was not a man to terminate a dispute peaceably, so, taking a club from behind the counter, he commenced beating his German customer over the head. The cries of the German brought an officer into the place, but, as the head of the officer popped into the front door, the heels of the bartender disappeared through a rear door. The German was taken to the Hospital. He thinks he paid an expensive price for the cigar.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—We are requested to state for the information of Postmasters, particularly at distributing offices, that large quantities of transient printed matter, such as specimen copies of newspapers, circulars, &c., are being mailed at various offices or are smuggled into the mails without the prepayment of postage; and that the instruction of the Department is, when such matter arrives at a distributing office without being prepaid by postage stamps, that it be returned to the mailing office or to the place of publication for postage.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANOTHER PORTER GROWN RICH.—James Duff, a very coarse, but honest-looking Irishman, has been employed for nearly nineteen years in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Gihon & Co., whose present place of business is at Nos. 30 and 32 Beaver-street. For years goods have been missing, and clerks have been dismissed on suspicion of robbery, but not a shadow of suspicion has been ever raised against Duff. The robberies of late have been more frequent and heavier than heretofore, and an officer was employed to ferret out the culprit. Duff was discovered helping himself to packages of the costliest goods, and secreting them about his person. On searching Duff's residence in Seventeenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, large quantities of stolen goods were found. Duff was at once arrested, and, proof being clear, he confessed his guilt. He was yesterday committed by Justice BERNAN to await trial at the Court of General Sessions. He confesses having purchased considerable real estate from the product of his thefts, besides having laid up much money in the bank.

A MERCILESS SERVANT GIRL.—Jane Bartin, who has been employed as a domestic at the House of Mercy in Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday stole nearly $100 worth of apparel belonging to the inmates of the establishment. The clothing was recovered, and the merciless servant girl was locked up.


CARD.

We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!! !
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds, varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!!
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway. New York.

American Watches for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

A Splendid Stock of Boots and Shoes for All Classes.—CANTRELL has a heavy stock of ladies gaiters, gentlemen's dress and promenade boots, and boots and shoes for children, overshoes, &c., now in store, the prices of which are marked down so low that the excellent fabrics of his manufacture can be bought as cheap as inferior articles elsewhere. Call at No. 813 Broadway, and make your selections.

Hair will not [Corrode the Hair, or Render it Harsh and Wiry.—JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID VEGETABLE HAIR-DYE instantaneously changes gray or red hair to a beautiful life-like black, brown or chestnut color, without injury to the hair or skin. It is vastly superior to any article of the kind ever offered to the public. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Winter Garments.
Comparisons are often rendered odious. Prepared for the test of the discriminating, we would solicit a comparison of our ready-made Sack Overcoats with the productions of any other establishment, long experience enabling us to overcome the uncouthfulness apparent in the many very badly cut now in wear.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers, Soda and Wine Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Received fresh every morning by the wholesale agents.
A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

Our Holiday Hat
For YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

A Card.—Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off wearing apparel, and wishing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

To Holiday Present-makers.—See the Holiday Advertisement of GENIN'S BAZAAR,

We are Sorry to Perceive that Dealers have stooped to the unfairness of attempting to deprive Messrs. BURNETT & CO. of the just reward of their skill and enterprise by offering in the market an article evidently intended to be sold with the impression that it is the justly celebrated and very valuable "Cocoaine," while it is quite another affair, made in New-York, and called, to avoid a positive imitation, "Cocoine." This is a poor subterfuge, and should not be suffered to be practiced to the injury of the very respectable and responsible gentlemen who have devoted so much time, care and capital in offering to the public their excellent invention, the "Cocoaine," and we trust they will find ample legal protection against so palpable an infringement of their rights.—*Boston Post.*

A Beautiful Holiday Present.
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $60 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
Bank-Note Registers
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet this is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy
FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.
This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st.
Price, $2; or three bottles for $5; with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Buy Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays. Sold by all grocers.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

Holiday Presents
at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.

Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

See that your Grocer keeps Bond's Celebrated Boston and Oyster Crackers for the Holidays.
Wholesale agents, A. W. HYDE & CO.,
No. 180 Chambers-st.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.


## MARRIED.

CHURCH—VAN BOSKERCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, Mr. JAMES H. CHURCH to Miss LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK, all of this City.

MOSELEY—JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 9, CHARLES H. MOSELEY, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. JOHNSON, of Williamsburg.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PABOR—WATERS.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 19, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. H. Gillet, WILLIE E. PABOR, of Harlem, to Miss PHILA A. WATERS, of New-York City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

LEDLIE—HERR.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. B. F. Romaine, Mr. JAMES H. LEDLIE, of Utica, to Miss KATE, only daughter of A. Hees, Esq., of Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

## DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 20, JULIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Henry C. and Sarah E. Young, aged 16 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 10 Cannon-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

FINCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, MARY FINCH, relict of the late Ferris Finch, aged 64 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 22 Lewis-st., without further invitation.

KIDD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 20, Mrs. HANNAH KIDD, aged 73 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, from her late residence, No. 1 West 41st-st., at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, JOHN H. CAIRNS, son of the late Capt. John T. Cairns, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Independence Guard, (Capt. Boyle,) and the Old Guard, (Fred. F. Vultee, President,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 33 Rivington-st., without further notice.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, of membraneous croup, William H., only son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 13 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, WM. E. SMITH Sr., aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. E. Smith, Jr., corner 7th av. and 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 21st., at 3 o'clock.

FARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the residence of his mother, corner of Jeralemon and Furman sts., suddenly, JOHN, eldest son of the late Dennis Farren, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 21, from the above place at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Church of St. Charles Boremeo, Sydney place, from thence to Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

DEVER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 19, JOHN DEVER, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Cornelius Dever, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, corner of Congress and Court sts., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BEECHER.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday morning, Dec. 17, HENRY AUGUSTUS, only son of William A. and Maria F. Beecher, of this City, aged 20 years and 10 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday.


THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE
FOR 1859.
This work the Publishers believe to possess advantages peculiarly its own. The plan for the Registry of Practice is new; and for simplicity and completeness, the most thorough of anything of the kind. In addition to the Registry, it contains many useful memoranda for convenient reference. Bound in pocket-book form. Price $1 25; with extra record pages, $1 50. Mailed free of postage upon receipt of price.
W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers,
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

A FAIR FOR THE HOME MISSION of the Church of the Incarnation will be held at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock.

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.
Members of the Mercantile Library Association desiring tickets to the Oratorio for Christmas evening, with secured seats at reduced rates, must apply at the desk of the Library on Monday and Tuesday.
Price fifty cents each.

THE GREAT AFRICAN OSTRICH
Outstrides the Arabian horse. So does the Magnetic Salve all other ointments in the world. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 323 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists; also by C. H. RING, corner John-st. and Broadway.

LADIES, DON'T FORGET THE GREAT Inducements extended to you by Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, at his present closing-out sales of rich Ribbons, Trimmings, Bonnet Materials, Laces, Crochet and other Fringes, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Hair Ornaments, Silk Velvets, &c.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY, OF
NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
A Collection of
MEMORABLE PASSAGES
From the Discourses of
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Together with a sketch of Mr. Beecher, and the
PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM.
One neat 12mo. Price $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.
And for sale by Booksellers generally.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
of
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.
Doors will open at 1½ and 7 o'clock precisely.
The musical arrangements for the Ball will be of the most brilliant description.
From 8½ o'clock to 9,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE,
under the management of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.
At 9 o'clock precisely the
DANCING WILL COMMENCE.
The Orchestra will be alternately led by
MONS. MUSARD,
Conductor of the Court Balls of France, and Director of the Opera Bals Masque, and
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.

MONS. MUSARD
will introduce, for the first time in America, for the Ball room, his celebrated compositions, which have enjoyed so much European fame—
LES ZOUAVES, LES LANCERS,
and
THE GOTHAM QUADRILLE,
CUCKOO POLKA, CECIL POLKA,
RATAPLAN POLKA,
and the celebrated
CHAMPAGNE AND EXPRESS GALLOPS.
These compositions, with many others, have earned for him the title in Europe of
LE ROI DU QUADRILLE.
On this occasion
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
will be decorated in a style of magnificence never before equaled.
The interior of the SALLE DE BAL will be hung with the flags of all nations, which have been kindly furnished by the Commodore of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the commanding General of the State, and by the Colonels of the various New-York regiments.
The stage will be canopied, the background frescoed.
A RAISED BALCONY
with staircase approaches, erected and ornamented with vases of natural flowers and
STATUARY,
The whole of which will be illuminated by
EIGHT MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS,
From A. F. Haughwout & Co.,
besides appropriate devices in gas, which will combine an extraordinary volume of light, and give effect to the brilliant
COUP D'ŒIL.
The exterior of the Academy will be
ILLUMINATED
by two large
CALCIUM LIGHTS,
which will be displayed upon the balconies fronting 14th-st. and Irving-place.
The Cloak and Hat rooms are in the hands of experienced persons, who will be fully accountable for all articles that may be left in their charge. The arrangements have been systematized in such a manner that confusion and loss are impossible.
Officers of the Army and Navy, and the military of the City are particularly requested to appear in uniform.
Refreshments and supper will be served by Messrs. JACOBI & Co.
NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
will be allowed to be sold on the premises.
Especial attention has been paid to the regulation of the carriages, as may be seen from the order of the Inspector, in another column.

PROGRAMME.
PROMENADE CONCERT.....From 8½ to 9 o'clock.
1. Overture (Nabucco).....Verdi
2. Chorus from Tannhauser.....Wagner
3. Opening scene from La Traviata.....Verdi
4. Col. Duryea's Grand March.....Baker

ORDER OF DANCING.
(Between each dance, a grand promenade by the Monster Orchestra.)
1. Quadrille (Le Sire de Framboisy).....Musard
2. Polka (Cuckoo).....Musard
3. Redowa Waltz (Johannis Kafeirhn).....Strauss
4. Les Lanciers.....Musard
5. Polka Redowa (Aesculapp).....Strauss
6. Schottische (Uncle Tom's Cabin).....Musard
7. Quadrille, from the Opera of "Flora, or the Gipsy's Frolic," composed by.....Dr. Thos. Ward
8. Galop, (Champagne).....Lumbye
9. Quadrille, (Les Dragonnes, Villars).....Musard
10. Polka, (Mount Vernon).....Musard
11. Redowa Waltz, (Course en Traineaux).....Streeck
12. Les Lanciers.....Musard
13. Polka Redowa, (Corinne).....Noll
14. Schottische, (Young Men's).....Rietzel
15. Varsovienne, (Bachelors').....Noll
16. Quadrille (Les Zouaves).....Musard
17. Polka (Cecil)—Solo, piston, Legendre.....Legendre
18. Galop (Express Train).....Musard
19. Redowa Waltz, with bell accompaniment.....Lumbye
20. Quadrille (Gotham).....Musard
21. Polka (Rataplan).....Musard
22. Les Lanciers.....Musard
23. Polka Redowa.....Musard
24. Schottische (Manoan Lescaut).....Musard
25. Galop (Trim).....Musard

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Dec. 22,
The last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
Under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
Upon this occasion the superb decorations of the ball will be retained, and in order that all may have an opportunity of contributing their mite in aid of this national work, the prices of admission to the
MONSTER CONCERT
Will be placed at the nominal sum of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
For the remaining days of the Festival.
Single tickets for the ball.....$2 50
Single tickets for the monster concert.....25

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
Tickets for the Ball may be obtained at the following places:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Royal Phelps', Howland & Aspinwall's, Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, C. Bruning's, A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Brooks and Brothers', Wallack's Theatre, H. B. Leeds & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier &, Co.'s, Gwynne & Day's, Wm. Hall & Son's, Conner Institute, Genin's Bazaar, Tiffany & Co.'s, Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st. Sibell's, Scharfenberg & Luis',
Barthold's Sewing Machines, No. 489 Broadway,
And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge,
And at the principal office, Academy of Music; also at the Box Office this evening.
And in Brooklyn, at Davies', corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.; W. W. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Dickenson's drug store, corner of Henry and Atlantic sts.; Pierrepont House; Mansion House; Pres't's, No. 213 Fulton-st.; George S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.
Also from the Ladies of the Executive Committee and the Floor Managers.

MOUNT VERNON BALL
TO-NIGHT.
NOTICE TO HACKMEN AND CARRIAGE-DRIVERS.
REGULATIONS FOR CARRIAGES.
1. In going to the Ball, carriages will set down their company at the Irving-place door, with the horses' heads facing north.
2. Hired and private carriages will form on 15th-st., and Irving-place, above 15th-st.
3. Unhired carriages will form on the south side of 14th-st.
4. Hired and private carriages will take up at the Irving-place door, with horses heads' facing south.
5. Unhired carriages will take up at the 14th-st. door with horses' heads facing west.
By order of JOSEPH QUICK, A. V. DAVIS, } Hack Inspectors.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakespearian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the play restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 21,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
PIERRE, THE PARTISAN.
Corporal O'Flaherty.....Mr. Chas. Hale
Margaritta.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The whole to conclude with
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 21,
The performances will commence with
RUBE, THE RANGER.
To be succeeded by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
BANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
Will commence with
THE WILD RIDERS OF THE DESERT.
To conclude with THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW COMIC PANTOMIME. by the inimitable troupe of Zavistowski Children, TUESDAY, Dec. 21. AFTERNOON, at 3.—EVENING, 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE. By the Zavistowski Troupe. Succeeded by WOMAN; HER FAITH, HOPE AND TRIALS, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians; followed by the New, Original, Comical, Musical, Pantomimical, Artistical, Grand Whimsicality, with New Scenery, New Dresses, Properties, Decorations, Tricks, &c., for CUPID AND HIS FROLICS, M. Fabien, proprietaire. George; Pierre Griff. La Petite Emmeline; Cupid, Infant Alice. Fairies, Mortals, Citizens, &c., by the Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The famous Aquaria. Happy Family, to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

WHO IS THE CHAMPION?—YOU CAN ALL see by going to Hoym's Theatre, CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1858, when a splendid silver-mounted banjo, valued at $100, will be presented to the best player; also a massive silver pitcher, valued at $40, to the best jig dancer. Gentlemen wishing to compete for the above must enter their names on or before the 22d. Address DOBSON & PERRINE, Hoym's Theatre. Tickets for sale at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, where the prizes can be seen.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, O. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
With the much admired, new and original somolination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
☞ On CHRISTMAS DAY,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 589 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 589 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT
Third and last THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1858,
At the Cooper Institute, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Vocalists—Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Kate Comstock, Charles Guilmette. Instrumentalists—Ed. Mollenhauer, William Mason, G. W. Morgan. Mr. Goldbeck will play Improvisations on the "Marseillaise." Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at all the principal music stores, hotels and book stores.

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this School, at the request of many who could not attend, will, in part, be repeated, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents, at the door.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—A grand Complimentary Sparring Exhibition will be given to Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery. Mr. WOODS will, on this occasion, be prepared to accept the Benicia Boy's recent Challenge, and will make a match to fight him for $2,500 aside. The wind-up will be between Mr. John Morrissey and Mr. John Woods. Tickets, 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

## LECTURES.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
A POEM,
BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Of Boston, THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at Rutgers-st. Church, corner East Broadway and Rutgers-st.
Tickets 25 cents; obtained at the door, and at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. Bruening, No. 701 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, Grand-st.; Adams & Spencer's, No. 281 Grand-st., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

COOPER LECTURES.
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER,
Will lecture at the
Cooper Institute,
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22,
At 7½ o'clock.
Subject—"The Water we Drink,"
Illustrated with
Brilliant Experiments.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. H. WOODMAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. HORACE MAYN, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE-EAST Thirteenth-st., between Third and Fourth-avs.—Dr. M. E. FOY, L. R. C. S. E., President, Fellow Academy Medicine, &c., No. 106, West Twenty-fifth-st., will deliver the third lecture of his course on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Brain and Hand.* Tickets, 25 cents each, at door of the College.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER ESQ., will deliver a lecture on the *Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the principal bookstores and at the door.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION—LECTURES.—The opening lecture to this course will be delivered by THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Esq., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, in place of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, previously announced. Tickets for Dr. Cummings' lecture will admit the holder to this.

A LECTURE ON "THE PLURALITY OF Worlds" will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst.; at 7½ o'clock, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st. Admission 10 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Credibility of Biblical Revelation.* Seats free.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th st. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $3 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

## FAIRS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION FAIR
At No. 620 Broadway.
The Fair of the American Union for inventors, manufacturers, mechanics, &c., will be opened to the public TO-NIGHT, Dec. 21, on which occasion
INTERESTING ADDRESSES
Will be delivered by eminent speakers. P. BOULEAU JONES, Esq., of the *Scientific American*, giving the introductory.
MUSIC BY ROBERTSON'S FULL BAND.
The magnificent building in which the Fair is to be held will be speedily decorated with Christmas greens, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns.
The Christmas or Holiday Fair on the 3d floor, under the supervision of Messrs. WALKER & MARSHALL, will also be opened to the public, and no extra charge will be made for admission. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. By order of the Board of Managers
H. WHINFIELD, Vice President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulbery st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
An original Poem, on *Labor*,
will be read by
S. A. EATON, Esq.,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at the opening of the Fair of the American Union,
At No. 620 Broadway.

FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22, and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

THE LADIES OF THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents; payable at the door.

THE LADIES OF THE ELM-PLACE CONgregational Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair and Festival at Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, from 2 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds to be appropriated to the erection of their Church edifice.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF Young Deaf Mutes, at the Cooper Institute, will close on FRIDAY EVENING. The object is to establish a home for the many poor children of this class too young to enter the State Institution. Patronage is solicited by the lady managers.

LEE AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Fair, Festival, Organ Exhibition, and Concert, for the benefit of the Sabbath School Benevolent Society, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, commencing at two o'clock. Admittance only 10 cents.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, Dec. 23 and 24. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with two other rooms on same floor, can be procured, with board, by application. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,226 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE and pious small family, having a comfortably furnished front room and bedroom with modern conveniences, in a pleasant location, not too far above 4th-st., not below, with partial board for gentleman, can find a desirable party, consisting of a young gentleman, wife and child, (girl 2 years old.) by addressing immediately AMERICUS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating location, reference and terms, which must be moderate; unquestionable references given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 36 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, whose family consists of herself and servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large beautiful parlor, with or without partial board, will be given. The house is a first class one and contains all the modern improvements; location central, and but a short distance from broadway. Address, for a few days, A. M. B., Broadway Post-office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; conveniences for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with gas and adjoining bedroom on second story, with or without board, to two single gentlemen in a strictly private family on moderate terms, in house No. 403 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE SENATE HOUSE, NO. 919 Broadway, two handsomely-furnished parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, suites of rooms and single, to suit the times. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES. HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to the CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
*Established beyond Experiment* and without question *the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.
Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 80 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patents, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thatcher Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, and having many years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a private family or school. She is competent to teach all the English branches, Music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) and Italian. The highest references given. Address G. F., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address C. V. B., No. 53 Prince-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNing last, at or near the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th st., a large EMERALD RING. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same, at the office of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., No. 505 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
5 lots corner of 8th-av. and 109th-st.
2 lots next corner 8th-av. and 93d-st.
8 lots corner 8th-av. and 98th-st.
2 lots next corner 8th-av. and 99th-st.
72 lots on corner 4th and 5th avs., above 70th-st.
4 lots on 5th-av. and 86th-st.
64 lots on 8th-av., about 69th-st.
13 lots on 5th-av., about 97th-st.
12 lots on 8th-av. about 91st-st.
17 lots on 8th-av., about 75th-st.
32 lots on 8th-av., about 90th-st.
32 lots on 8th-av., about 74th-st.
8 lots on 5th-av., about 92d-st.
72 lots on 5th-av near 58th-st.
12 lots on 9th-st., near 8th-av.
9 lots on 8th-av. and 59th-st.
60 lots on 8th-av., near 109d-st.
72 lots on Hamilton-square, and many others.
Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 6th avs., and below 26th-st.; one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square. In exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in 38th-st., west of 5th-av.; a first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 46 Morton-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and cloths. Good Southern lands, well located lots, or an improved farm will be taken. We also offer a large invoice of staple dry goods, for part cash, balance approved property. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BRICK dwelling-house, also a brick house with furniture, within 5 minutes' walk of the New-York ferries; also, several vacant lots; and also, in New-York, several very desirable parcels of lots, fronting on the Central Park. Inquire of L. J. LANSING, No. 112 Broadway, room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Stamford, Conn. The house is large, containing 10 rooms, and is built in the very best manner, for a gentleman's residence. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have fruit of every description on. This property can be bought at a bargain. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley place; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 180 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SOME ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES, situated on the south side of 48th-st., near 7th-av., for sale or to let, cheap. These houses contain every modern improvement. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, 47th-st., near 6th av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable office on the ground floor in Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts. Furniture, all new, will be disposed of with the office. Address Box No. 130 Post-Office.

$28.000—MORTGAGE $12,000.—FOR sale or exchange for a country seat near New-York, a first class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, 38x38, 2 lots, (corner,) below 36th-st., on Lexington-av. W. H. MILLICK, No. 407 Broadway.

VALUABLE PINE LANDS IN WISCONSIN to exchange for Merchandise, of different descriptions; part cash, if necessary. A fine bargain can be made, if applied for immediately. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—THE LOT NEXT TO the 5th-av. front lots, on the most desirable square opposite the Park, being a high location, and about on the new grade, for

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $8,241,919 80 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,026,392 16 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 211,491 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 7,196,957 24 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,284,450 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,008,728 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 108,205 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,596 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 677,505 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 17, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amounts of Loans and Districts | $592,982 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 77,616 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 97,413 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 428,359 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,076,724 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,010,443 69 |
| Notes of late Bank of America | 21,846 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,013 00 |
| | 115,859 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 6,600,578 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $13,011,021 52 |
| Average amount of Specie | 2,451,303 89 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 1,975 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 8,284,450 31 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
RICHARD STACKPOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,108,396 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,918 03 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 151,320 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,340,613 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,279,498 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 964,542 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 368,741 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,446,892 98 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,623,884 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 326,866 32 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 80,409 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,481,591 48 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,303,470 36 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,410,099 73 |
| Average amount Circulation | 159,562 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,496,120 18 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,762,096 62 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,271,605 40 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 241,928 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,220,188 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,502,591 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 429,628 22 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 226,446 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,120,144 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $364,242 08 |
| Average amount of Specie | 29,007 92 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 105,071 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 307,084 99 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,584,028 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 174,308 47 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 180,775 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,060,546 04 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $559,349 58 |
| Average amount of Specie | 96,128 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 114,407 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 339,134 16 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,019,749 |
| Average amount of Specie | 635,478 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 267,157 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,229,250 |

*City and County of New York, ss.*—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $714,321 48 |
| Average amount of Specie | 107,968 66 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 141 863 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 589,823 74 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,874,156 12 |
| Average amount of Specie | 647,390 68 |
| Average amount of Circulation | |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,958,686 32 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,633,348 78 |
| Average amount of Specie | 539,230 56 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 158,086 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,180,687 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,587,967 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 235,275 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 132,608 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,792,046 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK**, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $256,813 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 32,506 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 86,510 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 147,558 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of December, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,709,089 10 |
| Average amount of Specie | 339,389 89 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 136,501 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,542,915 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $667,992 15 |
| Average amount of Specie | 87,432 46 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 124,852 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 541,513 03 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $375,197 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 48,181 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 42,836 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 243,070 26 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,390,774 16 |
| Average amount of Specie | 191,657 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 88,469 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 904,837 27 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,498,238 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 326,855 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 203,784 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,655,627 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $853,439 83 |
| Average amount of Specie | 157,099 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 108,012 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 641,299 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,134,900 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 350,729 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 233,967 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,881,369 71 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,859,748 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 808,689 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 289,592 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,760,651 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $914,301 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 97,863 34 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 115,676 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 636,719 42 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,666,483 37 |
| Average amount of Specie | 262,393 15 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 164,118 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,220,269 82 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,105,595 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 931,135 52 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank | 308,483 27 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,862,803 93 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $333,257 92 |
| Average amount of Specie | 73,044 55 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 69,512 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 208,923 07 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $766,063 24 |
| Average amount of Specie | 165,201 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,786 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 734,906 01 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE W. YOUDE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUDE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,533,391 75 |
| Average amount of Specie | 408,480 18 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 47,916 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,155,465 39 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $6,064,481 53 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,651,247 37 |
| Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank | 176,968 66 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,847,176 55 |

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,963,575 73 |
| Average amount of Specie | 240,669 90 |
| Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank | 141,148 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,178,790 80 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK**—As required by Charter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $7,145,272 49 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,170,004 96 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 233,351 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 5,691,795 77 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,762,154 71 |
| Average amount of Specie | 221,880 71 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 120,393 50 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,187,062 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $2,163,074 35 |
| Average amount of Specie | 267,230 35 |
| Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank | 131,762 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,100,540 53 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $361,226 19 |
| Average amount of Specie | 39,547 87 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 90,014 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 217,465 06 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $418,709 29 |
| Average amount of Specie | 82,602 42 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 127,490 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 255,814 56 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $291,183 72 |
| Average amount of Specie | 36,675 72 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 111,895 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 294,113 94 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $327,948 44 |
| Average amount of Specie | 73,776 44 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 52,981 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 269,812 96 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,767,933 93 |
| Average amount of Specie | 290,519 85 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,110 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 1,469,892 60 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $569,554 04 |
| Average amount of Specie | 75,251 98 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 91,753 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 405,040 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of December, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,038,379 26 |
| Average amount of Specie | 187,138 29 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 126,292 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 890,059 69 |

*City and County of New-York ss.*—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,308,397 39 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,055,188 21 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 177,474 17 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 3,959,524 73 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEDS, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $700,616 79 |
| Average amount of Specie | 98,798 76 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 112,923 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 544,289 75 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of December, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $3,501,584 36 |
| Average amount of Specie | 455,383 49 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 104,582 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 2,710,348 22 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,260,837 17 |
| Average amount of Specie | 245,674 95 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 94,463 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 979,632 20 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $1,308,647 36 |
| Average amount of Specie | 196,086 54 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 177,956 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 879,296 13 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average amount of Loans and Discounts | $4,201,643 00 |
| Average amount of Specie | 1,458,066 00 |
| Average amount of Circulation | 89,024 00 |
| Average amount of Deposits | 4,197,199 00 |

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me,

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—A sufficient sum has already been subscribed towards the erection of an Academy of Music to warrant the Committee having the matter in charge to commence the ground for the building. The site has not definitely been fixed upon as yet, but it is expected that the work will be commenced next Spring, as soon as the weather will permit.

THE GAS CONTRACT.—The reports of the Gas Committee, in favor of entering into contract with the Brooklyn Gas-light Company to supply the city with gas for five years from the 31st inst., were taken up at the Common Council last evening, and the majority report, with several amendments, was adopted. The ordinance, by reference of which has been before passed, provides that the gas shall be furnished to citizens at a price not to exceed $2 50, and to the city for lamps, per 1,000 cubic feet—no charge for meters where the gas bill exceeds $15 per annum, and the gas furnished to be "equal to sixteen wax candles." The Company are allowed no exclusive privileges, but any other Company can come in and lay mains, should the Common Council see fit to grant such a privilege. It is said that the Gas Company will not accept the contract at the price named for the gas.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Late on Saturday night last a man named MICHAEL O'BRIEN entered a grocery at the corner of North Sixth and Fourth streets, kept by a German named DICK, and got into a quarrel with the bar-keeper, who discharged a pistol. One ball hit O'BRIEN, one entered the left lung and is feared will prove to be a mortal wound. The barkeeper was arrested and committed for examination.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Water celebration has been indefinitely postponed. The 1st of May is the time talked of now by the Committee. The reason for this change is, that the Committee wish to get up a grand celebration, and they do not wish to have any until the Water Works are entirely completed.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—HUGH CAMPBELL, employed in the iron foundry at No. 101 Grand-street, L. D., yesterday fell from the roof of the building to the ground, a distance of 15 feet, and broke both wrists. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The public recognition of this Church took place last evening in the New-England Congregational Church in the Eastern District.

CITY CALENDARS.—SUPREME COURT—*General Term*, this day, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 73, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 94, 95, 97.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 15, 16, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48.

### Senators Douglas and Slidell.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* recently stated that Mr. SLIDELL had asserted that the slaves of Senator DOUGLAS, held in Louisiana, were "over-worked, ill-fed, badly clothed, and otherwise neglectfully treated." The statement being denied, the *Press and Tribune* gave as its authority a personal friend of Mr. SLIDELL, who said he had it from Mr. S. himself.

Upon this state of things Mr. SLIDELL publishes the following card:

"I had heard some two or three days since of the assertion made by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, and had also heard that subsequently the same journal had given the name of Dr. DANIEL BRAINERD, of Chicago, as authority for that assertion. I have not been able, after causing diligent search to be made, to find either of these numbers of the *Press and Tribune*. It would seem that Dr. BRAINERD has not thought proper to disavow the declaration imputed to him by the *Press and Tribune*.

It is not my habit to notice anonymous newspaper attacks, but, as a person said to be of respectable standing in the community where he resides is cited as its responsible author, I deem it due to myself, as well as to Mr. MCHATTON, who is one of my most intimate personal and political friends, to say that the alleged statement, let it come from whatever source it may, is a base fabrication, in whole and in part, without the shadow of foundation in truth.

"Dr. BRAINERD is said to be a personal friend of mine. I have not the honor of any other acquaintance with that person than his having called on me at the New-York Hotel, some time in June last, in company with a gentleman from Chicago. I had no conversation with Dr. BRAINERD but in the presence of that gentleman, who is now in this city. I was in Chicago towards the close of July last, and passed two days there. Dr. B. is said "to have had the statement from SLIDELL himself, during his visit to Chicago, while the late canvass was going on."

While in Chicago I did not see Dr. BRAINERD; he called to see me, and left his card. I did not return his call, but think that I sent him my card. I never saw him but on the occasion above referred to, and have no recollection of ever having written a line to him. If I have, he is at liberty to publish it.

I am constrained to believe either that Dr. BRAINERD did not make the statement attributed to him by the Chicago *Press* and *Tribune*, or that he has been guilty of a deliberate and malicious falsehood. I have no recollection of ever having spoken of Mr. DOUGLAS' slaves; it is possible that I may have been asked if he had any property of that description. If so, I could only have answered that they were employed in cotton-planting on the Mississippi river, and were in possession of an old and valued friend, JAMES A. MCHATTON, than whom a more honorable man or a better master cannot be found in Louisiana.

As I have been obliged to allude to my visit to Chicago, it may be as well to say that it was made with no political purpose, and that, until I reached Cleveland, I had hoped and expected to make my northwestern tour with Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. His company, I suppose, would have shielded me from any suspicion of being engaged in a political crusade against Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish it also to be understood that this note is written solely to protect myself against a base calumny and to vindicate the character of my friend Mr. MCHATTON. Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claims to the explanations that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him.

Very respectfully, JOHN SLIDELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

### Further Testimony About the Slaves.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

*To the Editors of the Baton Rouge Advocate:*

A statement has recently appeared in the Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* "that the slaves of Judge DOUGLAS were a disgrace to their owner, badly fed, badly clothed, and excessively overworked."

The reference is, doubtless, to the slaves belonging to the estate of ROBERT MARTIN, of North Carolina, of which estate Judge DOUGLAS is executor.

These slaves are in my possession, and I alone am responsible to Judge DOUGLAS for the manner in which they are treated. The whole story is a falsehood from beginning to end. The Chicago editor gave Mr. SLIDELL as the author of the charge. Mr. SLIDELL, on seeing the article, immediately addressed to me the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: You have probably seen an article in a Chicago paper, attributing to me assertions about the maltreatment of Mr. DOUGLAS' slaves. I need scarcely say to you that it is an absolute fabrication, without the semblance of a foundation in truth. All I ever heard of Mr. DOUGLAS' slaves was that they were in your possession, and, of course, in every way well treated and cared for. Yours, truly, JOHN SLIDELL.

To J. A. MCHATTON, Esq.

The above letter shows that no such statement was made by Mr. SLIDELL. The story, no doubt, originated with partisans who wished to make political capital against Judge DOUGLAS.

I am well known in the South, and am very confident there is not a man in Louisiana or Mississippi who would make such a charge against me. J. A. MCHATTON.

N. B.—I have in my possession certificates from the practicing physician on the plantation, neighboring planters and others, fully acquainted with the treatment of these slaves, which will prove the falsity of the charge of the Chicago journal in question. The certificates can be made public if necessary.

### Letter from the Hon. James L. Orr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received, and I take pleasure in responding to your inquiry whether the speech made by me on a recent occasion here, when I was serenaded by the citizens of Washington, was correctly reported. The speech was extemporaneous; it was delivered in the midst of a snow-storm, and was *not* fully reported. The Reporter, whom I have since seen, does not claim it to be a full report. The first knowledge I had that it was reported was the following morning, when I read it in the Washington *Union*. The last sentence, to which you specially call my attention, does not represent truly what I said on that occasion. My concluding remark was this: "In conclusion, gentlemen, with the Constitution maintained, and administered upon its true principles, we can *all* proclaim, in the language of the great WEBSTER, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'" That is what I did say, and I have no explanation or apology to make for the sentiment.

As I have learned from other sources that it was used by persons opposed to me politically as evidence of a want of devotion to States rights, and I have upon no occasion, in speeches, letters, or private conversation, ever expressed any opinion or sentiment in opposition to the strictest reading of the States rights doctrines taught by MADISON and JEFFERSON—the fathers of that faith; and I challenge my opponents to name a single instance to the contrary.

Will you do me the favor to publish this note in the *Carolinian?* I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ORR.

J. P. REED, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

### Cause of the Union—Consultation of Political Doctors.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following "authentic" account of the informal political meeting which was lately held in that city by a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country:

"A number of gentlemen from all sections of the country, and heretofore cooperating with the different political organizations, held a few days ago an informal meeting in this city to compare opinions and interchange information in regard to the present condition of public affairs. Being men of national and conservative sentiments, and ardently devoted to the preservation of the Union, they have looked with much concern at the evil tendency to sectionalism in the next Presidential contest. It cannot be disguised that circumstances have impressed on both the leading political parties distinctive characteristics which threaten a progressive division at the next elections. The extreme views of these parties have naturally excited apprehensions in the minds of sober and considerate men as to the political fortunes of the country; and, believing that these sectional agitations do not receive the approval of the great mass of the people, other States—met together as individuals, acting on their own responsibility, to ascertain whether it would not be practicable to suggest some intermediate ground on which all entertaining national and conservative opinions might stand together, and cooperate in averting the evils which must result from a contest of parties organized with reference to geographical limits.

We are gratified to learn that the spirit displayed in the meeting was of the most satisfactory character, and that no doubt was entertained that a basis of union can be indicated which will enable the conservative men of all parts of the Confederacy to act together in the contest of 1860. It is probable that at a future day a more formal and numerous meeting may be assembled, to give full and public expression to their patriotic purposes.

We are pleased to learn also that the meeting was held exclusively for the objects above stated, and with no view whatever to advance the pretensions of any individual to the Presidential nomination.

Should their recommendations be approved by the people it will be their province to indicate the time and mode of selecting suitable men to represent the sentiments of fraternity, nationality, and devotion to the Union which have prompted this incipient movement."

### Curious Career of a Convict.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A paragraph, copied into the *Times* of Saturday, from a Detroit paper, noticing the death of BENJAMIN LETT, stated that after being convicted of blowing up Brock's Monument, he escaped from the cars while on his way to prison, &c. This is an error. LETT's history is a sad one, and, if I remember it rightly, is as follows; He was a kindly-hearted man, of strong, natural sense, stronger passions, and uneducated. He emigrated from Northern New-York to Toronto or Kingston, taking with him his wife and daughter, an only child, bright, intelligent, and possessing the fatal gift of beauty.

She was seduced by an officer of the British Army; her mother died of a broken heart, and herself soon after, at the culmination of her shame. The distracted father's passions, after his first burst of grief had subsided, were all aroused, and he secretly swore vengeance against everything *British*. His vengeance took the incendiary form, and vented itself in the destruction of public buildings and monuments. His last act was to fire the Canadian steamer *United States*, as she lay in the harbor of Oswego. In this he was detected, tried, convicted, and sentenced to State Prison. On his way to Auburn he leaped from the cars while under way, but was retaken, sent to prison, and after spending a few years there, was stricken, it was thought by the physician, with quick consumption, and was pardoned out, under the belief that a few weeks, at most, would terminate his life. From that time I believe the public have heard nothing of him until the notice to which I have referred.

After he was lodged in prison, he confessed to a friend that he blew up Brock's Monument, describing the proceeding. He put his "infernal machine" on the winding stairs inside the Monument, laid his train and fired it. But he had not made proper allowance for the upright position of his train, and the explosion took place sooner than he expected and came near killing him. So terrific was its force that it cracked the shaft from bottom to top, blew off about half the parapet and roof, the stones of which came crashing around him, grinding upon each other, and in his own expressive phrase "*smelling hell.*"

His career is ended. Whether he has gone to join his broken-hearted wife and ruined daughter, we cannot know. But that there is retribution somewhere for another than him, is very certain. ANA.

### PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., Paris, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 2, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

B. Knowner, R. R. Fowler and lady,
John Knowner, John Bigelow,
John G. Wendel, Wm. Mcmurray,
Wm. Turnbull and wife, Geo. Dickinson,
T. P. Fowers, E. T. Dickinson,
Dr. V. B. Lockrow and dtr. J. A. Rohé,
G. A. Hussey, John S. Quick and wife,
D. S. Schanck, G. N. Cleveland,
E. Ludlow and lady, D. C. Pierce.

*Pennsylvania*—W. F. Hansell and wife, Miss Niles, L. G. Osbourn and family.
*Kentucky*—Mrs. S. Bent, Miss A. Tyler.
*Missouri*—T. J. Carr.
*California*—John Van Bergen, D. Witgen.
*Wisconsin*—John Lewis and lady.

Captain Benham, U. S. N., the engineer appointed by the State officers to inquire into the expense of constructing floating hospitals on Orchard Shoals, near Seguine's Point, was in Washington, with Commissioner Bowne, last week, looking up the cost of such constructions as are contemplated. The hope of the Commissioners of Quarantine is to get their projects indorsed by the State officers before Governor King leaves office.

Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., left, yesterday, in the *Moses Taylor*, for Aspinwall, intending to visit Com. McIntosh and accompany him on his return to HAVANA and Charleston. We regret to learn that there is no reason to doubt the truth of the statements that have been current concerning the Commodore's ill-health.

### Fires.

SHERIFF-STREET.—The alarm at 8 o'clock last evening, in the Sixth District, was occasioned by a fire in the tenement house No. 83 Sheriff-street, (rear.) The fire was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp in the apartment of JOHN BUCK, on the second floor, and his furniture was damaged about $1,000, on which there was no insurance. It appeared that the accident was occasioned by BUCK attempting to fill the lamp, but the camphene flowed over and caught fire, and JOHN SCHMIDT, who lives in the adjoining room, was severely burned in attempting to extinguish the fire. The building is owned by J. DOYCE, and damaged about $20.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The alarm at 10½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the basement of the house No. 448 Greenwich-street. Damage trifling.

### COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 2351, 1680, 391, 397, 1633, 1634, 2287, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2417, 2421, 2423, 2429, 2433, 2435, 2439, 2443, 2445. *Part II.*—957, 2654, 2354, 1357, 15, 127, 808, 744, 2814, 2271, 36, 1758, 2794, 2320, 1461, 1546, 2850, 2854, 2856, 2881, 1858, 2762, 1269, 6042, 648, 1238, 2852.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 140, 133, 156½, 159, 161, 174, 176, 185, 186, 186½, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 214½, 76, 69, 97, 101, 156½, 124½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1436, 1452, 1453, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1468, 1471, 1482, 1483, 1487, 1493, 1503, 1512, 1518, 1522, 1523, 1539, 1540, 1550, 1561, 1562, 1567, 1578, 1584, 1592, 1593, 1597, 1602, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1625, 1628, 1634, 1636, 1645, 1650.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 399, 1682, 2102, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2129, 2131, 2132, 2135, 2136, 2138, 2042, 1965, 2085. *Part II.*—Nos. 2332, 2121, 2123, 769, 1031, 1080, 1633, 1819, 1873, 2024, 2025, 2074, 2083, 2031, 2039, 2042.

[Advertisement.]
MOTORPATHY IN DISEASES OF WOMAN.—H. HALSTED, M. D., has been induced to give treatment in New-York two days each week during Winter. His success in the cure of woman's diseases is well known. He discards the use of caustic, with its poisonous effects, and all supports. His system of Motorpath, is based on philosophic principles. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers of all the organs, and has been tested in the treatment of five thousand cases in riding and Hospital practice. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases have been cured by this method. Calls received at St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday. He is other days at his Water-Cure, Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., which is open Winter and Summer for both sexes. Calls of inquiry and circulars *gratis*.

[Advertisement.]
"HE WHO STEALS MY PURSE STEALS TRASH,"
(Provided it contains no cash;)
But if a fellow steals my hat,
I'll find him out and knock him flat.

Such was the intention of the gentleman who bought a superb silk hat of KNOX, and hung it on his hat stand. A rogue did steal it, notwithstanding; but the first day he wore it he was arrested; for the peculiar beauty of a hat made by such a celebrated maker, distinguishes it among a thousand. No. 212 Broadway is the "finishing school" of fashion, and may be justly regarded as a "lion" of the Empire City.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet will be on exhibition at the Fair of the American Union, to-night. In the meantime, all who wish to secure a cheap and luxurious cure and preventive of Piles will do well to get it at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street, or from any respectable druggist.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated Genoa, Nov. 29, 1858, that he has been duly appointed agent in New-York of the Board of Underwriters of Genoa, (*Comitato della Assicurazioni Maritime Genova,*) with general authority to take charge of their interests; and that all persons having business with said Board in New-York will please communicate with the undersigned at No. 114 Pearl-street. G. M. BRAGGIOTTI.

[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS GAS GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of chandeliers, new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 276 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are the safest and best remedies known for the whooping cough. A few doses of the Pills, with the Ointment at same time rubbed thoroughly into the chest and throat, will relieve the most violent cases. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,500 Ill. Int. bds | 101¾ | 700 | Panama R.R. | s60 | 120 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, '74 | 104⅜ | 145 | do | | 120⅛ |
| 6,000 N. C. State 6s | 98 | 100 | do | b60 | 120⅜ |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s | s60 | 89¾ | 100 | do | b60 | 120⅜ |
| 16,000 do | | 89⅝ | 50 | do | | 120⅜ |
| 2,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. bs | 91¾ | 50 | do | s30 | 120⅝ |
| 1,000 N. Y. Cen. bs., '76 | 100⅜ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R. | s10 | 68 |
| 4,000 Erie R.R. 2dm. bs. | 86 | 50 | do | s30 | 68 |
| 5,000 E. R. 3d mt. bs. | 78 | 150 | do | b3 | 68 |
| 3,000 Erie R. bs. '77 | 44½ | 50 | do | | 67¾ |
| 2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71 | 42 | 27 | Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | | 95⅜ |
| 8,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m. | 75 | 250 | Gal. & Chi. R.R. | s30 | 71½ |
| 5,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 88½ | 215 | do | | 71⅝ |
| 500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds. | 87½ | 150 | do | | 71¾ |
| 15,000 LC. & M. L. G. bs. | 84 | 150 | do | | 71¾ |
| 11,000 do | 24 | 50 | do | s5 | 71⅜ |
| 10 Bk. State of N. Y. | 102¾ | 50 | do | b30 | 71⅜ |
| 35 Am. Ex. Bank | 106¾ | 200 | do | | 71¾ |
| 10 Commonw'th Bk | 100 | 50 | do | s60 | 71 |
| 100 Del. & H. C'l Co. | b60 | 96 | 200 | do | s10 | 71¾ |
| 25 do | | 96 | 100 | do | b10 | 71¾ |
| 100 Penn. Coal Co. | | 80 | 50 | do | s3 | 71⅝ |
| 162 Pacific Mail S. Co. | | 90¾ | 1500 | Cl. & Tol. R. | | 31⅜ |
| 100 do | s60 | 91 | 100 | Ch. & R. Island R. | | 60⅝ |
| 50 do | s60 | 90 | 655 | do | | 60⅜ |
| 200 Guilford Mining Co. | | 1¼ | 100 | do | s60 | 60 |
| 100 N. Y. Central R. | b10 | 83⅜ | 550 | do | | 60⅜ |
| 50 do | s30 | 83⅝ | 100 | do | b15 | 60⅜ |
| 300 do | b3 | 83⅜ | 100 | do | b30 | 60⅜ |
| 150 do | c | 83⅜ | 200 | do | s15 | 60⅜ |
| 11 Erie Railroad | | 17¾ | 100 | do | s10 | 60⅜ |
| 200 Hud. R. R. R. | s60 | 33⅜ | 280 | do | | 63⅜ |
| 10 Mich. C. R. R. | | 49⅜ | 350 | do | | 60⅜ |
| 100 do | b60 | 49⅜ | 350 | do | s10 | 60 |
| 100 do | | 49¾ | 100 | do | s60 | 59¾ |
| 75 M. S. & N. I. Gua'd st | | 48 | 200 | do | s3 | 60 |
| 50 do | s30 | 47⅜ | 50 | do | s5 | 60 |
| 100 do | b60 | 47⅜ | 150 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | | 3½ |
| 500 Reading R.R. | s60 | 51⅜ | 100 | do | | 3 |
| 100 do | s60 | 51⅜ | 200 | do | | 2⅞ |
| 200 Harlem R.R. | b60 | 11⅜ | 8 | Macon & West. R.R. | | 91½ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 | 104⅝ | 50 | Panama R. R. | b60 | 120⅜ |
| 20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 94⅞ | 100 | do | s60 | 120 |
| 5,000 La. C. & Mil. L. Grant Bonds. | s30 | 23¾ | 50 | do | b60 | 120⅜ |
| 15 Amer. Ex. Bank | | 106¾ | 100 | do | s30 | 120⅜ |
| 200 Pacific M. S. Co. | s60 | 90 | 250 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. | b3 | 71⅜ |
| 45 do | | 89⅜ | 100 | do | b30 | 71 |
| 500 N. Y. C. R. R. | | 83⅝ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | | 60 |
| 350 do | s5 | 83⅜ | 200 | do | | 60⅛ |
| 100 do | b60 | 83⅜ | 100 | do | b60 | 60⅜ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | | 17¾ | 50 | do | s60 | 60 |
| 50 Mich. Cen. R. R. | | 49⅜ | 100 | do | b60 | 60⅜ |
| 10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R. | | 20 | 50 | do | s10 | 60⅛ |
| 100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | | 47⅜ | 150 | L. C. & Mil. R. R. | | 2⅜ |
| 50 do | | 47⅜ | 300 | do | | 2⅛ |
| 50 do | b10 | 47⅜ | 700 | do | | 2⅛ |
| 6 Sixth-av. R. R. | | 122 | | | | |

MONDAY, DEC. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 18—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 11:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $534,881 |
| Decrease in Specie | 586,645 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 39,539 |
| Increase in Gross Deposits | 677,799 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 708,070 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec. 19, 1857. | Dec. 18, 1858. | Dec 11, 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $64,668,000 | $67,734,755 | $67,734,755 |
| Loans | 97,211,690 | 127,055,010 | 126,520,129 |
| Specie | 27,957,327 | 26,608,877 | 27,195,522 |
| Circulation | 6,309,466 | 7,710,627 | 7,750,166 |
| Gross Deposits | 76,443,130 | 110,032,442 | 109,354,643 |
| Exchanged | 12,733,024 | 20,342,410 | 20,3?2,681 |
| Undrawn | 63,710,106 | 89,690,032 | 88,981,962 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 3,912,775 | 6,235,916 | 6,344,033 |

The Bank Averages show something less on the Specie line than the registered movement of last week indicated. In loans the increase was anticipated from the employment of Government Treasury Bills, of the recent reissue of which the Banks hold alone half a million of dollars, bought or advanced upon. The Deposit line continues to go up. The balances from the Southern States have accumulated heavily at several of the leading Banks in anticipation of the January interest to be paid in New-York. Virginia has her funds already with the Bank of the State; Tennessee with the Merchants'; Missouri with the Commerce, and the Ohio State Agent with the American Exchange. The market for Money opens to-day without change of rates or general tone from last week. The Foreign Exchanges continue to be held firm by the leading Banking houses, London 109¼@109⅜; Paris f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The extreme terms have checked the usual freedom of remittance by the *Persia*, and the mail will prove a moderate one unless rates yield a little to-morrow. The positive engagements of Bullion, thus far, are $500,000 or $600,000.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the heaviest business was done in the Western Road Shares, nearly all of which were lower than on Saturday, and several of which were pressed upon the market with much freedom. On the other hand, the States Stock were steady, and several of the regular dividend Shares quite firm. In Railway Bonds the transactions were moderate. A further decline of ¾ ℔ cent. took place in La Crosse Land Grants, and lower offers were made to sell Illinois Central Construction Bonds in sympathy with the Stock, which fell off to 67 ℔ cent. The sales of Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Shares, through the day amount to 6,000 shares, and the lowest points since the panic of October, 1857, were reached. At the close, in the afternoon, the price for Galena was 70¾@70⅞; for Rock Island, 60@60¼ ℔ cent. The two Michigan Roads, and Cleveland and Toledo, were about the same in price as on Saturday, though sympathising to some extent in the weakness of Galena, Rock Island and Illinois Central. New-York Central opened at Saturday's last rate, 83¾ ℔ cent., and finally closed 83⅝ ℔ cent. Panama further advanced ¼@½ ℔ cent., and Pacific Mail was also in good request at 90¼@91 ℔ cent., closing 90½ bid. The general tone of the market, at the latest hour, was quoted heavy.

In reference to the English market for Illinois Central Stock, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the *Arabia*:

"American Securities of all kinds of course suffer considerably, especially as the accounts from New-York of the Western Railway traffic continue to produce discouragement. The movements in Illinois Central, however, constitute the chief weight upon the market. The shares of that concern are now at the lowest point touched during the worst difficulties of last year, and any attempt to sell a large quantity would apparently send the price down to a merely nominal point. It is remarked that they invariably get worse after the return of a deputation and the issue of a 'satisfactory' report from these personages, and the misgiving thus excited is of the most injurious character.

It is stated that many small holders are now selling from mere disgust at the worry to which they are exposed from the fact of their not being able to account for the mistrust exhibited. According to all the figures put forth, the promise of the undertaking appears to them to be intrinsically almost the same as when the shares were at 30 premium; but when they cease to attend to statements, and turn to the market as a test, they find that there must exist a large class who, for some reason, while all are apparently unanimous in the favorable view, are acting upon very different convictions. Under these circumstances, it will be a good thing for the general credit of American enterprises if the prevailing low prices should lead to any large quantity of the English holdings in this Company being transferred to New-York. At all events, it is to be hoped the parties interested here will not send out any more gentlemanly commissioners to report upon it, since a few more repetitions of that process would apparently bring the value of their property down to nothing. The appointment of a resident representative to act in concert with the Board might probably in time have a great effect in restoring confidence, but it is obvious that no faith is now placed in the proceedings of self-appointed excursionists, who are not under responsibility to any official body, and who, on their return home, enter into communication with knots of their own friends, and then at their leisure publish something that gives much less information to the shareholders at large."

Some additional specimens of the newly-discovered Gold Dust in Kansas Territory have been received here to-day. A small packet, about four ounces, of *Scale* Gold, is with Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., from their Leavenworth correspondent. The assay of the Kansas metal is the highest reported from any part of the continent, and fully equal to the Gold Dust of Australia, about $20 to the ounce. The Leavenworth correspondent of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. write as follows of the location and character of the new discoveries:

"Inclosed we send you a specimen of gold from the recently-discovered mines in the western part of Kansas, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This specimen is a part of some discoveries made on the South Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Cherry Creek, one of the tributaries of the South Fork of Platte. We have carefully weighed all the information that has reached us, and are prepared to say that we are confident that as rich deposits as have ever been discovered anywhere exist in and near the mountains of Kansas. We have collected all the information that has reached us since the 1st of September last, and regard the following as facts well authenticated: 1. That deposits of gold exist along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Parallel 38 to Parallel 42. 2. That the gold thus far discovered is 'dust,' 'scale' and 'shot' gold. 3. That the dust and scale gold is found on the South Fork of Platte and its tributaries. 4. That shot gold is found on the Arkansas, near its sources and its tributaries. 5. That the '*bed rock*' has in no case been reached as far as we are informed. 6. That the gold-bearing earth lies from two to six feet below the surface; and the stratum is from four to twelve inches in thickness. This refers to the region in the vicinity of 'Cherry Creek.' We have no information *on this point* from any other region. 7. That the distance of the discovered mines, in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, from the mountains, is from 20 to 50 miles. 8. That some specimens of 'Nugget' gold have been found, ranging in value from $1 to $15. 9. That wood and water are abundant; the wood chiefly pine. 10. Distance from Leavenworth City to Cherry Creek mines 700 miles by the Ft. Laramie road; 600 miles by way of the 'Smoky Hill' fork of the Kansas River; 800 miles by way of the Santa Fé road; 180 miles south from Ft. Laramie; 60 miles northeast from 'Pike's Peak,' and 300 miles northwest from 'Bent's Fort' on the Santa Fé road. 11. The country is easy of access, having military roads stretching to the north and south of the discovered mines, and passing within 150 miles on the south, and a hundred miles on the north; the gold region lying between the California road, by way of Ft. Laramie on the north, and the Santa Fé road on the south. As to the truth of the facts stated above, there exists no doubt in our minds, nor have we conversed with any, who do not regard them as well settled."

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have issued their new and very useful "Bank Note Descriptive List," containing descriptions of all the *genuine* Bank notes issued by the Banks in the United States and Canada.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $61,115; paid out, 99,726; balance, this afternoon, $6,197,305.

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Dec. 18. | Loans. Dec. 11. | Specie. Dec. 18. | Specie. Dec. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artisans' Bank | $1,005,728 | $994,490 | $108,205 | $116,965 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 8,241,919 | 8,185,017 | 2,026,392 | 2,025,832 |
| Atlantic Bank | 592,982 | 609,646 | 77,616 | 93,208 |
| Bk. of America | 6,076,724 | 5,846,421 | 2,010,443 | 2,299,170 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 13,011,021 | 12,745,486 | 2,451,303 | 2,579,457 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,108,396 | 1,135,181 | 191,948 | 166,608 |
| Bk. of New-York | 4,279,498 | 4,273,669 | 962,542 | 971,940 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,623,884 | 1,640,337 | 326,866 | 244,511 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,303,470 | 4,121,997 | 1,410,099 | 1,563,853 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 3,762,696 | 3,825,107 | 1,271,605 | 1,052,901 |
| Broadway Bank | 2,502,591 | 2,505,326 | 429,628 | 418,125 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 364,242 | 357,473 | 29,007 | 44,684 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 1,884,028 | 1,617,024 | 174,300 | 127,891 |
| Chatham Bank | 559,108 | 563,214 | 96,124 | 79,413 |
| Chemical Bank | 2,019,749 | 2,039,241 | 635,478 | 721,521 |
| Citizens' Bank | 714,321 | 704,347 | 107,968 | 146,077 |
| City Bank | 1,874,156 | 1,866,510 | 647,390 | 706 588 |
| Continental Bank | 3,663,318 | 3,768,542 | 518,230 | 635,419 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,587,867 | 1,575,095 | 225,275 | 399,830 |
| East River Bank | 256,813 | 251,436 | 32,609 | 27,033 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,709,089 | 1,712,377 | 339,389 | 299,897 |
| Greenwich Bank | 667,993 | 681,722 | 87,432 | 100,253 |
| Grocers' Bank | 375,197 | 362,854 | 48,181 | 56,706 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,390,774 | 1,376,152 | 191,657 | 254,083 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,498,238 | 2,484,767 | 326,855 | 253,129 |
| Irving Bank | 883,439 | 862,528 | 157,699 | 121,009 |
| Leather Man. Bk | 2,134,990 | 2,102,767 | 343,729 | 304,063 |
| Manhattan Co | 4,859,748 | 4,978,428 | 809,689 | 871,592 |
| Marine Bank | 914,301 | 903,968 | 97,863 | 101,341 |
| Market Bank | 1,666,483 | 1,688,928 | 262,393 | 270,068 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 4,105,535 | 4,024,931 | 931,135 | 839,620 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk | 766,053 | 770,521 | 165,201 | 158,210 |
| Mercantile Bank | 2,833,201 | 2,568,172 | 408,480 | 452,243 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,064,491 | 6,234,168 | 1,651,247 | 1,699,287 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk | 1,952,575 | 1,839,137 | 240,669 | 239,283 |
| MetropolitanBank | 7,140,272 | 7,169,473 | 1,170,004 | 1,134,060 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,762,154 | 1,731,816 | 221,880 | 193,079 |
| National Bank | 2,163,074 | 2,234,220 | 267,230 | 279,202 |
| N.Y. County Bank | 381,226 | 359,335 | 39,547 | 36,950 |
| N.Y. Dry Dock Co | 418,709 | 400,845 | 82,602 | 69,687 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 291,183 | 280,342 | 36,675 | 23,457 |
| North River Bank | 327,948 | 336,212 | 